JANUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,515—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch .. "Napier Johnstone"—square Bottle .. "Glenbrennie" .. "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ..
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
† SIAM	3044	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Jan.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th „
† SIAM	3044	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3044	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th „
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3044	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL	5 0)	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	50)		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th Jan.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st „
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4203	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. „
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA..............On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lenesich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,000	650	28th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Eger	3,500	500	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	16th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lenesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	11th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S.S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents

Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 19th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing shed, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January, 1889.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *via* Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding [illegible] cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

[illegible] 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route* weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 20th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January, 1889.

CHASSELAS (RED DINNER WINE).

Rs. 20 per doz. Bottles.

This Australian Wine, from the Vineyard of St. Hubert, is a genuine, sound, and somewhat full-bodied wine, of decidedly superior character.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
SPECIALS	... Rs. 4 8
No. 1, Extra Superior	.. „ 3 12
„ 2, Medium	.. „ 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipment just received per P. & O. s.s. Peninsular.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
I respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

RED VOSLAUER GOLDECK.

THE RED VOSLAUER is a Good, Stout, Full-bodied, Serviceable, and Economical Wine, as its Stoutness renders it more satisfying than Bordeaux of equal price. There is no complaint of Thinness, Coldness or Poverty; it is a good sound Wine. Per dozen quarts, Rs. 20; pints, Rs. 11.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 3 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEART-LABELLED BRANDY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY. Rs. 37 per doz.	Celebrated for its Fine Boquet and Delicate Flavour. Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity. It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age. Is a Great Favourite with the Public. Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 24 per doz.	Has met with Great Approval. Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality. It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs. The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands. Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour. The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

		Rs. a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA	1 lb. pkt.	0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE	2 lb. pkt.	3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	5 lb. cat.	6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	5 lb. cat.	6 12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY

IS a delicious old Mellow Whisky, in quality unrivalled, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour, and of the utmost purity.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEART-BURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs.	as.	
Soda Water, &c. ...	0	12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1	0	„

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BISCUITS.—In Fancy Ornamental Tins.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BISCUITS.—Dessert, Maccaroon, and Ratafia.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COD and LING FISH, 8 As. per lb.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COOKING STOVES for Coal, Wood and Oil.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ENGLISH SALT PORK and SALT BEEF.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Various DESIGNS.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE OVERLAND.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

TEA.—Kaiser-i-Hind Brand.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COFFEE, SUGAR, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, CHICORY.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

TASTELESS CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HOUSEHOLD USEFUL REQUISITES, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ITALIAN WINES, clearing stock.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BASS BEER, AND PILSENER BEER. Imported Specially for the STORES.

CONFECTIONERY of the Finest Quality.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medow-Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARETS

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 4	6 4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet ...	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet ...	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HELMETS!
GENT.'S AND LADIES'.

"FOR WEAR ON ALL OCCASIONS."

HELMETS!!

THE IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED BODY.
Perfectly Ventilated, very Light, and a thorough Protection.
From Rs. 10 to 20.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR"	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	„ 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	„ 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
OUR SPECIALITE
SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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Eider Down Quilts, each...	25 0 to	45 0
Eider Down Pillows covered Turkey Twill, each ...	6 8 to	8 8
Eider Down Pillows, each ...	9 8	
Best Feather Pillows, each ...	8 8	
Horse-hair Pillows, each ...	8 8	
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits from, each ...	12 0 to	16 0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, each...	8 8	
Warm Gloves, per pair......	1 8 to	2 8
Kid Gloves, Lined, Very Warm, Spring Fastening, per pair ...	4 8	
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A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high ...	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in. ...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches ...	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles ...	300
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PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo... March ... Silas. MR. MANT.
2. Solo ... Jack and I ... A. Cellier. MR. LAMB.
3. Solo ... Within a Mile o'Edinbro' Town. MRS. WALKER.
4. Pianoforte Solo. A Walzer Lyrische Stuckchen ... Grieg. B Albumblatt Stuckchen ... Grieg. C Capriccio in E minor. Mendelssohn. MR. METAXAS.
5. Solo ... A Man's a Man for a' That. MR. WYER.
6. Solo ... The Garden of sleep ... Isidore de Lara. MRS. ADAMS.
7. Duet ... Qual Voce ... Verdi. (Il Trovatore.) MRS. WALKER and MR. WYER.

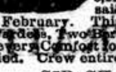
INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

8. Organ Solo (1) Andantino ... Lefebure Wely. (2) Intermezzo ... Berthold Tours. MR. MANT.
9. Solo ... O Mio Fernando ... Donizetti. (La Favorita.) MRS. WALKER.
10. Solo ... A Bandit's Life is the Life for Me ... Harper. MR. LAMB.
11. Pianoforte Solo. Ballade in A flat ... Chopin. MR. METAXAS.
12. Solo ... John Anderson My Jo. MRS. ADAMS.
13. Solo ... The Hundred Pipers. MR. WYER.
14. Quartette ... Auld Lang Syne. MRS. WALKER, MRS. ADAMS, MR. WYER, MR. LAMB.

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The Premises above referred to—All and singular the one hundred and one batty and grass fields, situate at Mouje Nandavli, in the Taluka Kallian, and Zilla Tanna, admeasuring about 115 Acres and 9 Goonthas together with five huts and a bungalow standing thereon.

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Regiment, Battery or Office,
LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
Without the addition of any Post Town.
P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office.
Calcutta, 9th January, 1889.

NOTICES.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay Mr. SHAWOO MURRYCHUND, No. 1, Ash Lane, will act for me as AGENT to Cory Brothers and Co., Ld., London.
WM. CROWDER, Agent to Cory Brothers and Co., Ld., London.
1, Ash Lane, Bombay, 14th January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for Half-year ending 31st December, 1888, including the Dividend out of Surplus Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1888, have THIS DAY been posted.
HENRY CONDER,
Acting Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 11th January, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to
A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

NOTICE.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS for the following will be received by the Bandora Municipality, on MONDAY, the 21st January, 1889, at 6-15 p.m.
(1). The Right of Collecting Toll-fees within the Municipal District.
(2). The Right of Collecting Fees at the Municipal Markets.
(3). Supply of Metal.
(4). Lighting Street-lamps.
Conditions of Contracts, and any other information required by the Tenderer can be had from the Municipal Office.
D. J. DEMONTE.
Chairman, Finance Committee.
Municipal Office, Bandora, Jan. 1889.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
G. MANSON,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.
Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REFUSE ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 9 lots of Refuse Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.
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THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this woodrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul Junction	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirzapur (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Dadur	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Sion	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorum
Coorla	Mandwa	Nerel	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Chincholi	Malkar
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Kurjatab	Chandoor
Tannaha	Khundwanab	Padadari	Dhamangaum
Deewa	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Callian Junctionab	Beerh	Lanowlees	Dynnam
Titwalla	Singaji	Karli	Wurdahb
Khadawali	Harsud	Kurkulla	Powner
Wassind	Kirkeam	Pulligaum	Sindee
Shapoor	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Atgaum	Hurdae	Chinchwad	Kapri
Khurde	Timoornee	Kirkee	Salgaum
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Poonabdd	Johwoor
Egutpoora	Sewnee	Loonee	Kelan
Ghotee	Dharam	Oorooleo	Barsee Rd
Baligaum	Khundi	Yeoat	Marbeh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Nassick Rda	Ktareee (for Hoshangabad)	Patus	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	Packney
Nihar	Bagra	Boroball	Sholapur
Lassulgaum	Seoni	Deckzal and Bhogwan	Hoodgee
Munmar	Soharporeed	Karteru	Kurulkam
Nandgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Doodnee
Naidongree	Banketi	Warengaum	Goodar
Challingaum	Babal	Narrgaum	Goolbarga
Kuigaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad
Gaiua	Bohanee	Malkapoor	Wadi
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Myjee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedra herry
Mussawuda	Kurak Bail	Jullumb	Sydapore Road
Siowlee		Sheagaum	Kistna
Julgaum			Chickeagts
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Mallerabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampalli	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan City	Botad	Chital	Dhorali
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lalidhar	Sanah
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kolkavar	Songadh
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Dhasai	Sihor
Rampur	Jalia	Vard	Varej
Ranhdi	Dhasa	Jetpur	Gharlshal
	Lathi	Junalear	Bhavnagar

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Mr. Jivanjee Modi's paper on Karun River, 5-15 p.m.
Mr. Justice Scott's lecture on Egypt, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Departure of Lord and Lady Reay for Jodhpore, 6-30 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Strathearn (s), for London; Diamonte (schooner), Moombasa; and Ellora (s), Busreh and Bushire.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Karagola and the s.s. Asia entered, and the s.s. Arabia and the s.s. Strathearn left the dock on the 14th instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Recta left the dock on the 14th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Karrachee at 7-30 a.m. Thursday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapur, and Hong-Kong per extra s.s. Maria Theresa will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day, the 16th inst.

FAIR.—The annual Ballajee Shamsett Street fair will be held to-day and will continue open for three days.

FAIR AT WORLEE.—The annual Golpadevi Temple fair and the palanquin procession will take place to-day at Worlee Colivada.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Emaum Bapoo, a fruiterer, living in Soonapore Lane, reported to the police that his daughter-in-law absconded from his house on Monday, taking with her Rs. 60, which belonged to him.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of members of this Society will be held this afternoon at 5-30, when Mr. J. C. Anderson will read a paper entitled "Sporting Rambles round about Simla."

ARYA GNYAN VARDHAK SABHA.—A public meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-night at 7-30 in Javer Baug, on the Kalbadevi Road, when Mr. Ganpatram Rajaram Bhatt, the secretary of the Hindu Social Reform Association of Ahmedabad, will deliver a lecture on "The evils of early marriage."

REPORTED THEFT.—Abai, a widow living on the ground floor of a house in Khoja Street, reported to the police on Monday the theft from her house of gold beads and cash of the collective value of Rs. 90. She stated that she suspected a woman named Bhagoo, who lived with her, but who had left the house about eight days ago.

THE "DROP FROM THE CLOUDS."—As will be noticed from our advertising columns, the arrangements for Mr. Percival Spencer's balloon ascent and parachute descent have assumed a definite form. Tickets of admission are now ready at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld., and we are asked to state that it will facilitate the ground arrangements if intending visitors will order their tickets well in advance.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Matoonga respecting the death of Manuel Misquitto, a Goanese lad aged 8 years. Deceased on Monday evening last came running out of a cross lane at Matoonga into the main road while a bullock cart was just passing along that road and was knocked down and run over. One of the wheels of the cart passing over his face and head killed him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

TRESPASS.—Govind Pandoo, described as a mill-hand, was yesterday charged by Inspector Roberts before Mr P. Ryan with trespassing into the premises of Narondass Ramjee, a toddy seller at Girgaum Road. The accused was arrested on the premises at 10 o'clock at night and handed over to the police. It appeared that he had only been discharged that day from jail after serving a short term of imprisonment. In defence he said he had entered the complainant's house to drink toddy. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the Bombay V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Yes, let me like a soldier feel.	W. V. Vallace.
Overture	Sommernachts traum	Suppe.
Valse	Die Bolschafter	H. Klein.
Aria	The Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Mazurka	St. Leonards on sea	B. M. Batliboi.
Duet	Rigoletto	Verdi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE DISHONEST RAMOOSI.—Inspector Briscoe yesterday charged Ranoo Ganoo, a ramoosi, before Mr. Hamilton yesterday with stealing a quantity of sugar. It appeared that the accused did duty at the offices of MacKinnon MacKenzie, and had stolen the sugar from several bags which were stowed there. He was discovered going away, when relieved of duty, with a bundle containing the sugar. The matter was reported to the Commissioner of Police, who directed that the prisoner should be charged. In defence the ramoosi stated that he had gathered the sugar from the ground where it had fallen from the bags which were torn. Mr. Hamilton passed a sentence of eight days' hard labour.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. S. J. David, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The report of the directors, published by us yesterday, was submitted and was adopted and approved with the audited balance-sheet for the period ending 31st December 1888. Messrs. S. J. David, Noorushomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, and A. M. Dharamsay, who retired by rotation, were re-appointed directors. Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Parakh were appointed auditors, their remuneration being fixed at Rs. 50 per audit. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—At the Fort police court yesterday Sawjee Maljee was convicted by Mr. Hamilton on a charge of defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway of Rs. 9 by making a false declaration with regard to certain goods which the accused had sent by that Railway. The accused had sent a consignment of goods to Peshawar City, which he had described as cotton piece-goods, but which were found to consist of gold and coloured braid, and thus had defrauded the company of Rs. 9. Pragjal Sh wdally, dalal, was also convicted of the same offence, having defrauded the Railway Company of Rs. 3 1 by having described a consignment of silk goods as cotton piece-goods. Both men were fined Rs. 20 each.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Inspector Hack yesterday charged Josub Ahmed, Ganpat Tookaram, Mahadew Bhewa, and Tookaram Suddoo, petty merchants before Mr. P. Ryan with driving their respective vehicles in a rash and negligent manner at Soopari-Baug Road, Parel, on Monday evening last. The four accused, it appeared, were driving their vehicles at a great speed, and were endeavouring to race each other, when they were stopped by a policeman, who was assisted by some of the townspeople. The four accused on pleading guilty to the charge were fined Rs. 5 each.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Goanese named Rogacias Almeida was yesterday charged by Inspector Hack before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing several pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 2-8, the property of J. D'Souza, a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust. The lad Almeida, it appeared, had been in the service of D'Souza about a month ago, and on Sunday the latter on his return from church found his door open and the articles of wearing apparel missing. He searched for them and discovered the lad Almeida concealed on the loft above his room with the stolen property in his possession. The boy was promptly made over to the police. He was convicted and ordered to be sent to the Session Reformatory.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—Mr. Cooper yesterday heard a case in which Wulli Tujpal, a Bania, and eighteen others, of various castes, including a Hindu woman, were charged with keeping a common gaming house and gambling with card dice. It appeared from the evidence that a house in Lohar Street, Dobee Talao, had long been used as a common resort for gamblers, not only of the neighbourhood but men who lived in different parts of the city. The executive police had made many attempts to make a raid on the place, but owing to many difficulties without avail. A constant watch on the house was maintained, and it appears that on Monday afternoon information was given to the detectives who had been directed to take the matter up, that the accused were gaming in it. Inspector Morar Rao and Roshunally with four other native detectives repaired to the place disguised as common coolies. They were so well disguised that three men who were on the look-out for the police were unable to discover them, and allowed Mr. Morar Rao and his assistant Roshunally to enter the room where the prisoners were gambling. After looking on at the game for a short time the detectives declared themselves. A rush was made for the door and several escaped from the room, but with the exception of one man, were all arrested on the staircase by the other detectives who had been stationed there for the purpose. On searching the room Rs. 44 were found on the ground and about Rs. 400 were taken from the prisoners, who were also searched. In defence the men pleaded guilty, and Mr. Aoughton, who appeared for several, contended that the prosecution had not proved that the house was used as a common gaming house. Mr. Cooper decided that the charge of keeping a gaming house had not been proved, but he found the prisoners guilty of gambling. His Worship fined fourteen of the accused including the woman, who was described as a rich woman and an inveterate gambler, Rs. 10 each. One other prisoner, Dadabhoy Hormusjee, a notorious gambler, who had previously been fined Rs. 200, was again fined Rs. 200, and two others, old offenders, were mulcted in sums of Rs. 50 each. Great interest was manifested in the case, the Court being crowded while it was being heard.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

DAMAGES IN A SHIPPING CASE.

THE FLORIO RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY *vs.* THE BOMBAY AND PERSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

His lordship delivered judgment in this suit, which was heard some weeks ago. The plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 15,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs, owing to an alleged breach of contract by the defendants to carry 500 pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah. Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

His lordship read the substance of the plaint, which has already been published, and remarked that the defendants sought to justify their refusal to take on board their steamer the Mobile on the 3rd May last 500 of the pilgrims who had arrived in the Stura on the 1st May from Singapore and Penang mainly on the ground that the pilgrims whom they were required to ship and carry formed a portion of a larger number brought by the plaintiffs from Singapore in the steamship Stura, and that among the whole number of such pilgrims several cases of small-pox had been raging, some of which resulted in the deaths of the pilgrims attacked, and that the 500 pilgrims had been in close contact with them so as to have been likely to catch the contagion. Defendants said that at the very time that they were being required to ship the 500 pilgrims fresh cases were breaking out among the pilgrims, and they submitted, under the circumstances, that they were not bound to ship and carry the pilgrims. It was stated by counsel that there was no case to be found in the English or Indian Reports precisely like the present. Certain principles, his lordship remarked, had, however, long been well established in the English Courts, which, together with the provisions of the Indian Contract Act of 1872, were of much assistance in enabling the Court to decide whether it considered that, upon the facts proved at the hearing, the plaintiffs had a valid claim or not against the defendants. It was contended, on behalf of the defendants, that it was implied in the contract sued on, which was made in Bombay through the respective agents of the parties, that the pilgrims should be reasonably fit to be carried; and that, if the defendants had carried out their contract, they would have made themselves liable to section 269 of the Indian Penal Code. The plaintiffs, being unable to get the defendants to perform their part of the contract, were obliged to send on their own steamer, the Stura, to Jeddah with such of the 500 pilgrims as were available, together with other pilgrims, and she left on the 12th May with 810 pilgrims on board. Mr. Bozzoni, the plaintiffs' agent, having obtained permission for so doing from the Superintendent of Prince's Dock. Dr. Monks, Acting Health Officer, went on board and examined all the passengers before the steamer left, and no objection was taken to the ship starting with the pilgrims on board. No pilgrim on board was proved to be affected with small-pox between Bombay and the Camaran Islands, about 450 miles to the south of Jeddah. Such being the facts of the case, which his lordship stated at considerable length, were the defendants legally justified in the course they took? The plaintiffs contended, and his lordship thought correctly, that they never asked the defendants to take on board the Mobile any pilgrim who was suffering from small-pox. The contract, as evidenced by the letters, was an absolute one which the defendants chose to enter into, and, in his lordship's opinion, they must either perform it or pay the damages occasioned by their breach of it. The contract had not become impossible. The defendants might have performed their part of it without, as it now appeared, exposing the master and crew of their steamer to any serious risk of infection, nor had it become unlawful. The contention of the defendant that had they carried out their part of the contract they would have made themselves liable to the provisions of section 269 of the Indian Penal Code seemed to his lordship to be untenable, and the contract, on their part, being lawful as well as possible, his lordship remarked they were bound to perform it. The question raised by the first issue, whether the defendants were bound to ship or carry 500 out of a larger number of pilgrims brought from Singapore by the Stura, presented to his lordship's mind no difficulty, and he decided it in favour of the plaintiffs. As to the damages, his lordship said the item of Rs. 3,000, the expenses for feeding 500 pilgrims in Bombay, was admitted by the counsel for the plaintiffs in reply to be inaccurate by one day and by 95 persons. Counsel were requested to inform the Court what was the correct sum. Such amount the defendants were, in his lordship's opinion, liable to pay to the plaintiffs as damages necessarily resulting from their breach of contract. The first amount claimed in the particulars was one of Rs. 12,000, being (with certain deductions) passage-money for 500 pilgrims at Rs. 50 per head. It was in evidence, however, that the market rate was much less than Rs. 50 per head. His lordship thought that the market rate of passage-money would be best arrived at by striking an average rate, and this head of damages ought to be calculated on that footing. The defendants appeared to his lordship to have *bona fide* believed they were justified in the course they took from the danger they thought they would incur in shipping pilgrims, who had very recently been brought in contact with those suffering from small-pox. His lordship found all the material issues for the plaintiffs, and that the defendants were liable to pay to the plaintiffs as damages the sum to be calculated in the manner above pointed out. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for that sum, with costs and interest.

CRICKET.

BARONET C. C. vs. PROPRIETARY C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on Saturday and Sunday on the Esplanade between the "Baronet" and Proprietary School Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a win for the latter by an innings and one run. The Baronet Club was badly in want of bowling, as their best bowlers Messrs. N. K. Bharucha and D. B. Tapia, were seriously injured during the match. The Baronet Cricket Club, which was to play a prize match on Saturday and Sunday last, has postponed till 27th January. Subjoined are the scores:—

BARONETT C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D B Tapia, c Writer	14	b Writer	0
D V Menta, b Writer	1	Run out	1
N P Panthkie, run out	0	b Barasola	10
R D Gagrat, c Satin, b Bapasola	11	c and b Bapasola	17
Ebrahim, run out	5	b Writer	0
Toddiwalla, b Bapasola	1	b Writer	0
M E Pavr, l-b-w b Writer	0	b Writer	13
Shivjee, not out	1	b Writer	1
N K Bharucha, b Writer	0	not out	1
[illegible]walla, c Dabo, b Writer.	0	b Writer	0
As avaid, b Bapasola	0	b Bapasola	3
A Bharucha, did not bat	0	b Bapasola	0
Extras	7	Extras	15
Total	42	Total	61

PROPRIETARY C. C.

1st Innings.

J. E. Reporter, c and b Bharucha	0
N. Mehta, b Bharucha	1
Lungarana, c Asavaid, b Bharucha	5
N. C. Bapasola, not out	63
Jijina, b Bharucha	3
Writer, b Gagrat	0
S. M. Motiwalla, b Bharucha	0
R. Reporter, b Bharucha	13
P. D. Patell, run out	6
P. Daboo, b Bharucha	0
Satin, b Bharucha	3
B. Mody, b Bharucha	3
	97
Extras	17
Total	104

CAPTURE OF AN OUTLAW IN KATHIAWAR

THE *Kathiawar Times* says:—For some time past the Agency Police attempted to surrender some of the barwatiahs of Junagad, Nawanagar, and Gondal, and they succeeded in inducing the barwatiah Khan Ibrahim, for whose capture a reward of Rs. 800 was offered, to surrender his arms on condition that he would be tried by the Agency Court. To secure the surrender of this man Mr. Mackay, Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, despached a party of two men with a Ruka from the Political Agent to bring in Khan. These two men saw the detective appointed by Mr. Mackay, and through his negotiations Khan met the Agency men. This happened at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant between Bhadula and Bantwa. Khan saw the Ruka and was satisfied, and expressed his desire to be taken before the Political Agent and the Police Superintendent. They were *en route* to Rajkote, when near Bantwa they were met by three armed men of the Bhadala Police. Khan thinking that he was betrayed attempted to runaway, but the Agency men assured him that as he was in their charge no harm would befal him. But he lost all self control as the Bhadala men neared, and ran into the house of Meman Haji Jeeva for safety. The Agency Police soon ran after him and guarded the house. Several men of the Bantwa Police were also there. Khan charged and fired from within the house, and he wounded one of the Bantwa men. The Superintendent of Police, Bantwa, his men, and the Agency Police all endeavoured to get Khan out of the house, but to no purpose. They then fired the house, and Khan who was very desperate and armed with gun and sword rushed out and attempted to escape, to prevent which one of the Agency man fired on him and wounded him. The Police Superintendent of Bantwa then is said to have ordered Khan to be shot dead notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Agency men, who told him that he was to be taken away in the same state to the Political Agent. They also asked him to have his statement recorded before he was dead.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon Road, London.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

MR. LATHAM'S REPLY.

POONA, JAN. 14.

WHEN the Commission met again to-day, the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, resumed his reply on the whole case. He said:—I now propose to consider the individual charges and how the evidence on each of those charges bears against Mr. Crawford. Taking first the case of Sindekar, I am reminded of a remark made by my learned friend that, inasmuch as Mr. Crawford's appointments were remarkably regular, those witnesses must have come here to tell a false story, when they said that there was an unusual number of supersessions in his time. I have already challenged the fact from which that influence is drawn. I now challenge the influence itself, and I say that whether the mamlatdars were right or wrong in that opinion, it is absolutely certain that some of them did entertain it. We have not merely in this place the statements of the persons who held that opinion, but we have also the petitions of three of the mamlatdars in respect of whom the charges are brought here. Surely, it cannot be supposed that those petitions had been submitted, for the sake of supporting a case that was to be brought months or years after they had been submitted. The three mamlatdars, who had made the petitions, were Sindekar, Phadke, and Chowbal, and when three of the mamlatdars actually put on record what their opinion was with regard to the appointments, you may be pretty sure that such opinion was generally prevalent.

SINDEKAR'S CASE.

Now turning to Sindekar's case, I may say with confidence that that case, up to a certain point, is as clear as any we can ever come across in a court of justice. There is no doubt whatever as to his payment of money to Hanmantrao. In fact, my learned friend, in dealing with this case, has done little more than merely cavil at a bit of evidence here and there, but has not ventured to condemn the case as a whole. There is no doubt that Mr. Woodward had himself agreed to the removal of Sindekar from Chandore. At the same time, I think we may say that Mr. Crawford must be labouring under an entire mistake, when he spoke of complaints having been made against Sindekar regarding over-collections. In this connection, we must remember Mr. Woodward's letter written just a fortnight afterwards, in which he speaks in high terms of Sindekar, and makes no mention whatever of the alleged charge of over-collections. In that letter Mr. Woodward expresses a hope that Sindekar, who stood at the head of the list of *sub pro tem.* mamlatdars, and was serving in that capacity since 1884, may be shortly confirmed as mamlatdar. It is impossible to conceive that that letter should be written regarding a man against whom there was any suspicion of over-collections. There was some complaint of that sort against Vinze, and probably Mr. Crawford transferred the impression he may have had in his mind to Sindekar. It is quite clear that there was nothing against Sindekar himself at that time, and the explanation which I offer as to the charge of over-collection made by Mr. Crawford against Sindekar—I do not put it forward as anything more than a mere suggestion on my part—is that he was confounding Sindekar with another person. Now we come to what Sindekar did. He had felt aggrieved as far back as 1886, when he sent in his petition. I submit that his purchase of those hoondees is most satisfactorily proved. You have the original hoondees on record; you have his evidence on that point; you have the evidence of the men who sold them; and you have the evidence of the repayment at a future time.

The speech was at this point interrupted by a discussion between the President and the Advocate-General as to the nature of the evidence relating to the hoondees. The President said it was clear to his own mind that the hoondees might not have been drawn for the purpose for which the prosecution contended that they were drawn. The Advocate-General replied that the case for the prosecution on this point was fully corroborrated at every step.

WAS IT ALL A GRAND CONSPIRACY?

The Advocate-General, continuing his address, said: I admit, although it would be a very dangerous possibility for the defence to admit, the possibility of Hanmantrao carrying on a grand system of imposture. It is admitted that the connection of Hanmantrao with Mr. Crawford was that of a money-broker. It can be imagined that, when a person is employed in such a capacity, the matter does not remain a secret. I have no doubt that the matter was really blazoned abroad, and the suggestion made by the defence is that Hanmantrao took advantage of that known position of his to practise a vast system of imposture, and raise money from mamlatdars, professing that he had influence, which really he had not. But, as we go through the cases, we plainly see what inference is to be drawn from the evidence as to his real connection with Mr. Crawford. The first thing that suggests itself to me for remark in this case is that if Sindekar came here to tell a false story, it is extraordinary that he should modify it in the way he has done. If he came here to tell a false story against Mr. Crawford, he could hardly do so, except as the agent of a conspiracy.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: You mentioned that point in your opening speech, not only as regards Sindekar, but as regards all the other cases generally.

The Advocate-General: Yes. But I think that remark applies with special force to Sindekar. If he came here to support the hostile plans which, for some reason or other, certain persons are supposed to entertain against Mr. Crawford, and to tell a false story against Mr. Crawford, he would not certainly have been so very moderate in his statements. There is no doubt, and it is admitted, that he saw Mr. Crawford. But I think the moderation of the men is extraordinary on the supposition that he is not speaking the truth. If he wished to damage Mr. Crawford, what he would have said in his evidence would be that the matter of the payment of the money had been mentioned at the time when he saw Mr. Crawford. But all he says regarding that interview is that he went with Hanmantrao to the Saheb's bungalow, that the Saheb came out and asked him how long he had been a mamlatdar; that he told him that he had been a mamlatdar since 1883; and that the Saheb then said: "I will do all I can for you." Sindekar does not carry his case further against Mr. Crawford, and he puts no words in the mouth of any of the witnesses at that interview to show that Mr. Crawford had a guilty knowledge of what was going to be done. Mr. Crawford admits that he saw Sindekar on the 11th, and he carried the case really more home than Sindekar himself did. He says that he gave the petition with his remark on it to be given to Pendse. That would be a much more plausible story for Sindekar to have told than the one which he actually told, namely, that he never presented a petition to Mr. Crawford at all, but left it with Hanmantrao. Then there was the evidence of the persons to whom Sindekar had made the statement regarding his interview with Mr. Crawford. I do not rely on it so much as on direct evidence, and admitting the honesty of the persons, it is possible—we know it from experience—to misplace the time when such a thing was said. If the whole evidence in this case is got up by conspiracy against Mr. Crawford, why did he not tell more strongly against him? If Sindekar was willing to lend himself to a concocted story of that kind, why did he not carry it a little further and say the bribe to be paid was mentioned in Mr. Crawford's presence. I admit that, taking this case by itself, it leaves a gap, which you have to supply from the inferences that are to be drawn from the orders issued from the Commissioner's office, and from evidence of the relations existing between Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford.

"SPIRITING AWAY" OF PITAMBAR JOSHI.

There are two witnesses to whom, perhaps, I should allude here specially, on the question of the relation of Hanmantrao with Mr. Crawford. Although they are witnesses of no high character in themselves, their evidence is very important. One of them is Pitambar Joshi. He, I think, is a very important witness, because there can be little doubt that he was spirited away from Poona by Hanmantrao during the progress of his case.

The President: That is not Pitambar's own account. He said that he went away in obedience to his father's advice.

The Advocate-General: But Hanmantrao was at the railway station to see him off.

The President: It appears that his father wanted to take him off from Hanmantrao's hands.

The Advocate-General: But he went away with the full cognizance of Hanmantrao, who went to see him off at the station; and there is no doubt that originally it was intended to call him as a witness on Hanmantrao's behalf.

The President: I rather demur to your statement that Hanmantrao had spirited him away. His story seems to be exactly the reverse, and that was that Pitambar was kept here to assist him, but that his father came here and took him away with him.

The Advocate-General: Yes, but what inference would you draw from the fact that a man, who had summoned him as a witness, should himself see him off at the railway station? From the facts I ask your Lordships to draw the inference that Hanmantrao, to say the least of it, was perfectly willing that Pitambar should leave, though he had originally given in his name as a witness.

HIS VALUE AS A WITNESS.

The evidence which he subsequently gave was absolutely fatal as regards Hanmantrao. He speaks to the constant visits paid by mamlatdars to Hanmantrao at his house, including that gentleman Kalowde, of whom I shall have something to say further on in connection with another case. Pitambar also speaks to the actual payment of money to Hanmantrao. He does not pledge himself to the exact amount which Sindekar brought with him; but he does pledge himself with reference to one sum of Rs. 700. Again, the man's moderation vouches for the truth of his statement. He does not profess to have had any conversation with Mr. Crawford implicating him. When this witness was produced, the case was against Mr. Crawford, and not against Hanmantrao, so that if he were produced to give false evidence, the person against whom he would have specially directed it would be Mr. Crawford.

The President: Could anybody believe that he, a karkoon in the lowest grade, would be entrusted by Mr. Crawford with secrets that would implicate him?

The Advocate-General: But he is a man in whom Mr. Crawford took great interest. Though a karkoon in the lower grade, he was a man of a very good social position. At all events, so far as the case against Hanmantrao goes, as to the receipt of money, and as showing the intimate relations between Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford, which went far beyond those of a mere money-broker. Pitambar's evidence, if accepted, is conclusive.

DABIR'S CASE.

I now come to Dabir's case. It is one of the two original cases, and it differs from others in this, that the charge goes directly home to Mr. Crawford. If the evidence is accepted, it is also peculiar in this, that it is almost the only case in which a man has given a bribe to secure promotion over the heads of his fellows. As for the great majority of the cases here, they are much more cases of levying money.

The President said that Sindekar's case was not one of levying money. If his story were to be accepted, he drew his money when he started from Chandore with the full intention of paying a bribe.

The Advocate-General: In the one case the bribe was given to secure the advancement over his fellows and in the other it was given to get a transfer cancelled.

The President: I do not see any difference between a bribe paid to get promotion or a bribe paid to get a transfer cancelled. The difference in the Penal Code is between corruption and extortion; between money that is extorted and money that is paid voluntarily.

The Advocate-General: Quite so; but it has been pointed out that many of the so-called bribes were money that was extorted.

The President: But there are cases occurring which partake of both characters—corruption and extortion—and it is sometimes very difficult to say which preponderates. But if a man himself conceives the idea of paying a bribe, and then makes a corrupt bargain, that is a voluntary bribe, and that is Sindekar's case. Sindekar himself says that no suggestion had been made to him as to the payment of a bribe. He imagines that corrupt means can be employed, and therefore he goes voluntarily and offers a bribe, according to his own story.

The Advocate-General: But he might well, for certain reasons, have expected that money would be asked for, and it was, as a matter of fact, asked for. I was going to say that Dabir's case is of a different sort. Dabir is a witness whom, I confess, I liked least of the witnesses who were here. He gave money to obtain advantage over his fellows. Now the question is, did he give the money? And did he give it to be paid to Mr. Crawford? The fact of Dabir having raised money from different sources and the transmission of it to his father-in-law, Sathbhai, is a matter of which there is strong proof indeed.

The President: Yes; that is the case.

The Advocate-General: My learned friend imagined a discrepancy between the evidence of Jowarkar and Sathbhai because, while Dabir and Sathbhai say the first interview was on 25th June, Jowarkar says he believes it took place on the 22nd June. It is needless to say that this is quite an immaterial discrepancy.

DABIR "AN EXTREMELY ELIGIBLE YOUNG MAN."

Speaking with regard to the money sent by Dabir to Sathbai, the Advocate-General said: It is suggested that it was a large sum to be sent by Dabir to his father-in-law, and the explanation given of it by the defence is that it was for the benefit of his sick wife, who died in the course of the next month, on the 14th July. It seems to me an extraordinarily large sum for that purpose, the lady being in her father's house at that time.

The President: I think the suggestion was that the expenses were partly for the wife's illness and partly for the re-marriage negociations regarding which were going on almost from the day of the lady's death.

The Advocate-General: But this money was sent in her life-time, and I do not think that Sathbhai would be negociating for the second marriage of his son-in-law before the death of his daughter.

The President: He commenced the negociations shortly after his daughter's death.

The Advocate-General: The fact of the matter was that people came to Sathbhai with offers for the re-marriage of Dabir. They thought that Dabir was an extremely eligible young man, and therefore they came with their offers. Then there is the second borrowing of a thousand rupees, and the transmission of that money by hoondee to Sathbhai. Then you have a further sum of Rs. 1,500 raised after his wife's death, from Manek Ratiram, and sent to Sathbhai. It is indeed not suggested by the defence that the various sowcars of Chopda, from whom the money was borrowed, are members of a vast conspiracy. But unless we accept that theory, there is no doubt on the evidence as to the transmission in various ways of the total sum of Rs. 3,500 to Sathbhai in Poona.

MORAL STANDARD OF ORIENTAL WITNESSES.

Then the story of the interviews between Dabir and Hanmantrao rests upon the evidence of Dabir himself and of Sathbhai and Jowarkar. Your lordship on one occasion spoke somewhat depreciatingly of Sathbhai's evidence. But except that Sathbhai had lent himself to this transaction, I submit there is nothing else against him.

The President: I do not say there is. But his position in this case is that of an active participator in the bribe, and a witness who comes forward and says a thing of that sort is to be received with a certain degree of caution.

The Advocate-General: Still your lordships must have some regard to the peculiar conditions of the country. We have, no doubt, done our best to raise the standard of Indian morals; but apart from our influence, it is really impossible to judge an Oriental mind that takes part in such a transaction by a very high standard.

The President: The reason why such evidence is treated with great suspicion is not because the people being of a low moral standard are not likely to tell the truth, but because the witnesses are apt to be swayed by certain fears.

The Advocate-General: Your lordship is, I think, quite correct in that view; but that does not seem to me to be just the reason that applies here. As a rule, an accomplice is a man against whom the case is clear, and who tries to save himself by implicating some one else. Here, in every case, the evidence is purely self-damaging. Here there is nothing to implicate a man, except his own story. What does Dabir say in effect? "I considered myself an excellent young man, and thought myself deserving of promotion, and I got it." He had no motive for bringing a false accusation against himself. Now as to the interview at the Kirkee bungalow between Mr. Crawford, Dabir, and Hanmantrao. As to the conversation which took place on that occasion, it rests, of course, on Dabir's evidence alone, and if it is accepted, it shows that the subject of the bribe was mentioned there. This is, no doubt, in some respects a case of considerable intricacy. But it is important to see that this is a case in which the prosecution has always relied strongly in the peculiar circumstances of Dabir's appointments and their impropriety. Yadowrao Sathe says that two of the drafts relating to Dabir's appointment were written by himself at the dictation of Hanmantrao. Commenting on Sathe's evidence, the learned counsel said: I believe the story of Yadowrao Sathe, were it true or not, to be a perfectly plausible story, but Mr. Crawford denies it, and suggests that a series of mistakes were made. The Advocate-General then went on by reading a number of extracts to refute this. Then again we find Dabir obtaining the appointment at Chopda. The appointment at Chopda lasted longer than was originally intended. Of course, amongst the officers there was a difference of opinion as to this appointment, and as to a more experienced man being appointed at Chopda. It certainly was a very curious appointment; where a first class magistrate was required. Not that the appointment was curious in itself, or that in itself it showed any impropriety, but it is a strong feature coupled with the direct evidence in the case. In Exhibit B Mr. Crawford says: "Seeing that Mr. Loch did not recommend any one on the spot to take the short acting vacancy; seeing also that neither in the list of graduates or non-graduates qualified was there any head karkun at Amalner, I put in Dabir who was, as I said before, running loose, and on his way to join another appointment, or about to join it. Whatever the appointment, I then understood it to be at Shabada, a considerable distance from Chopda, while Amalner was an adjacent taluka." Mr. Crawford says he was running loose. I cannot understand that, because if he had left the appointment in which he was, he would simply have returned to his own. The several changes in the appointments of Dabir might not in themselves be of any great moment; but they are of great importance, when coupled with Dabir's direct evidence as to what took place between him and Mr. Crawford, and the very conclusive evidence of the remittance of money by Dabir to Poona. If Dabir's case were also a conspiracy, you will see how wide the net has to be spread so as to involve, not only persons in Poona, but also in Nasik and Khandesh, and suppose that all these people are defaming themselves for the purpose of making out the present case.

VINZE'S CASE.

Then there is a minor case, that of Vinze. That is again a case in which, if you take it by itself, it is quite possible that Vinze might have been the victim of an imposture. That Vinze paid money to Hanmantrao is a matter about which the Court can have very little doubt; and as to what took place between him and Hanmantrao, his story is there, and I would hardly think a man would invent it against himself. Again, Vinze, too, is remarkable for the moderation of his statement.

The President: One thing is certain. Whatever Vinze has proved, the story he told is not proved. There is an inconsistency of date, which makes the story, as a whole, impossible.

The Advocate-General: It only shows that the man must be erroneous in the date he gives. Vinze's mistake is this—that he said he had paid the money to Hanmantrao before his interview with Mr. Frost at Igatpuri, instead of saying that he did so after. His story otherwise agrees completely with Pendse's story, and also with his own in another part.

The President: Vinze gives a long narrative of negociations between himself and Kalowde and Hanmantrao, all which could not be true, if his story as to the date could be held true.

The Advocate-General: But the terminal point is the payment of the money, and that payment was made after the second of May and not before. The inaccuracy as to the date is about as strong a piece of evidence as you can have against its being a concocted story. If it had been a concocted story, a point like that would have been provided for.

The President: He had committed himself to the story before Mr. Crawford was suspended, and he could not alter it after that.

The Advocate-General: I do not know if your lordship has any right to make that inference.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: I think that, in order to accept your story, we must make some assumption. You say that Vinze was totally mistaken in his account of the transaction.

The Advocate-General: There is only a slight alteration to be made, and then his story, in the main, agrees with the other part of his story. That ten or twelve days should elapse during the negociations, and that the payment should be made on the 2nd May, were things which, no doubt, did not agree. But there is no reason, therefore, to discredit his evidence. I do not, however, think that Vinze's case is an important one.

THE BHORE STATE CASE.

Now I come to one of the most important cases that we have to deal with. It is a most serious, important, and, at the same time, a sensational case, and that is the Bhore State case. I do not, of course, mean to say it is a worse offence to take a bribe of Rs. 10,000 from a Chief than to take Rs. 1,000 from a humbler individual. But this case singles itself out from the rest, and fixes our minds on it, because the principal actor in it is a man occupying a position such as no other person in the cases submitted to the Commission occupies. The Chief of Bhore is not one who stands in the very first rank. He is not on a par with the great Chiefs of Central India, or the great Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, like the Gaikwar for instance. But still he represents one of the great feudal houses of the Peishwa's dynasty, and occupies a considerable influence in Western India. Therefore, that case is one which invites and requires the most careful scrutiny by the Commission. We are told by the defence that there was a mutual antipathy between the Chief and Mr. Crawford. It is a pity, if that was so; but no question was put to the Chief on that point. It is also a pity that other cases, in which Chiefs were the principal parties, were not admitted by the Commission, so that we would have found whether the same plea of antipathy would have been advanced with regard to them too. Nothing, I say, can be so repulsive to the feelings of a native Chief of the position of the Prince of Bhore as to come before a Commission like this, or indeed before any British Court, and confess to an act of this kind—a confession which must place him in the black books of the British Government. In their eyes, I think there can be no offence more serious than that of a Chief offering a bribe to one of their officers, and I confess that, starting on *a priori* considerations, I feel it impossible to conceive what motive could induce a man like the Chief of Bhore to come here and tell a false story against Mr. Crawford. I should have thought it far more likely that a native Chief, who had really been guilty of corruption, would have denied it out and out and stuck to his denial to the last, and that only very full information coming into the hands of Government could have induced the Chief of Bhore to come here and give evidence. The story told by the Pant is a very clear one, and his books to a certain extent—and that a very considerable extent—bear it out, except on that point which is not put in the books at all, and that is the actual payment of the money to Mr. Crawford. It is, of course, absurd to suppose that if a bribe was really given, it would be entered in the books.

The President: Can you put it higher than that books are neutral on the point? I do not think the mere fact of the entry being made in the books is a proof that the money was paid to Mr. Crawford.

The Advocate-General: The books thoroughly support the charge in regard to the provision of money on a particular date. They show that the money was in the hands of the Pant at Poona at the time when the payment is charged to have been made. As to the Pant's interview with Mr. Crawford at Sherwal, the messman of the travellers' bungalow there gives some corroborative evidence. A suggestion was thrown out that the man was a servant of the Pant; but no evidence was offered to show to the Court that he was so, and a proof of our satisfaction with the evidence given by the messman is that we declined to re-examine him. Again, no question was raised as to the genuineness of the bills presented by the mamlatdar, or as to the date they bore. Mr. James Crawford's cross-examination of witnesses was not of an exceedingly able character; but at the time when this part of the case was going on, Mr. Inverarity was here to give the benefit of his experience to the defence. The point was, however, completely dropped, and no suggestion of fabrication was made as to those bills. The documents were looked over by Mr. Inverarity himself, I believe with Mr. Baines' assistance, which surely does not show a mistrust of the officers on our side. I say that unless those bills are absolute forgeries, they are conclusive. If they had been forgeries, and if there was the slightest suspicion of that character in the minds of the defence, they would have cross-examined the witnesses on that point, and if they had done so, I say we would have supported their genuineness by a reference to other documents. I do not think, therefore, that the Court will entertain the suggestion made in the reply that the bill was in an improper form to weigh with them in the least, since no attempt to impeach them was made in cross-examination. If then the bills are genuine ones, it is impossible to doubt the interview which took place on the 18th. The documents are conclusive in regard to the interview, and if they were to be challenged, they ought to have been challenged there and then. On the other hand, Mr. Crawford's contradiction of the Pant's story might have been attributed to a lapse of memory. But when a lapse of memory is persisted in, in face of such documents, it can be persisted in only with the view of breaking down the Pant's case anyhow. Then of course the most important point in Mr. Crawford's favour is Mr. Grant's memory. It was not that Mr. Grant, according to one of those wonderful telegrams, with which we have been favoured, contradicted the Pant and all his witnesses; but it is only a case of Mr. Grant's memory of what he believes about Mr. Crawford's visit to him at Mahableshwar. I have not the faintest doubt that Mr. Grant thoroughly believes what he says. But it must be remembered that when you come to recall your impression of what a man said to you two years ago, and probably your mind was not particularly directed to it, it is not hard to conceive that you may not be quite accurate in recalling it. Judging from Mr. Grant's evidence in this case, I think his memory is not very precise, because he is unable to say whether certain other conversation, some months later, took place or not. His impression was that it did take place, but he could not say for certain that it did. So Mr. Grant's memory is not his very strong point. He saw Crawford later in the same year after Mr. Crawford had seen the Pant, and it is quite possible that Mr. Crawford might have referred to his visit to the Pant, and Mr. Grant might have confused the two dates of his meeting Mr. Crawford. It does not, however, seem to me that this is a matter on which you can build very much, when it comes to a case of recollection by Mr. Grant, not of anything within his own personal cognizance, but of what Mr. Crawford said to him.

MICROSCOPIC CRITICISM.

On interviews like this I do not think it is possible to say very much with advantage. The Commissioners will, no doubt, read and compare them themselves. A microscopic criticism has been applied to them by my learned friend, Mr. Inverarity, and, no doubt a microscopic scrutiny will show discrepancies between different witnesses. I have no doubt two years hence, if the Commissioners were to give an account of what happened to-day, an equally minute scrutiny would discover equal differences in any evidence that you may give. From my own experience as counsel, I regard my case with suspicion if I find my witnesses coincide too much in minutiæ. I should prefer far more that they should not coincide exactly in every minute particular, and it was not till the opening of the defence that such a matter was suggested to us.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

The Pant was asked as to the dates he had seen Mr. Crawford. Of course, the man who was cross-examined at much greater length than the Pant was Dada Phatak—he spoke, of course, as to his return—that was part of his case, and in his examination-in-chief he said the date of his return from Sattara was the evening of the 6th and the date he went was the 1st. Then we have this alleged visit of the 6th, coupled with the note upon Exhibit D-A, "presented, 6th September 1887, A. T. C.;" and the alleged visit of Dada Phatak to Mr. Crawford, not merely on the 6th, but on the 5th. What Mr. Crawford said—you will find it on page 273—was "the Pant came to me on 6th September, and I found out, after my suspension, that the document was not for me. I saw Dada Phatak on the day before, and he came to arrange with me about the interview, and the Pant came to see me about matters that were pending. The matters referred to covered principally vernacular correspondence." Dada Phatak was not only present on the 6th, but arranged the inteview on the 5th. Now, of course, when you look at the documents, I think they make Mr. Crawford's story of this interview impossible. If you look at Exhibits D-A and D B, you find that D-A is a reminder of the 1st August presented on the 6th of September. D-B is Mr. Crawford's answer, and he begins:—"Poona, 7th September 1887. I duly received your yadi of the 10th May last, for which you have asked for an answer yesterday. I talked over the matter you submitted with Mr. Grant, the late Political Agent, when I was recently at Satara, and we agreed that the Sudhagad forest being your private property, lying within your own territory on the borders of the Kolaba District and in no way connected with the Satara or Poona forests or water-sheds, there is no reason why you should obtain any permission to cut it from me or from any person." Now that part of it is absolutely inconsistent with Mr. Crawford's story, which is that Exhibit C-Z C-Z is a memorandum from the Pant Sachiv of Bhore to Mr. Crawford, dated 20th April 1887, as to the felling of wood) never reached him. It is a positive statement that he never received the document till after his suspension. His letter of 7th September says "I duly received your yadi of the 10th of May." You will also find this by reference to the document itself. I think your Lordship has the original C-Z. I think you will find the endorsement 10-5-87. I submit our evidence as to the possibility of this interview is really unrebutted, and I may also say irrebutable, when they were called upon to produce it, both oral and documentary.

The President: What do you make of that endorsement on D-A?

The Advocate-General: That somebody or other most have taken it to Mr. Crawford.

The President: I am not quite sure. I follow your suggestion.

The Advocate-General: The Pant's view is that he had given it over to his servant long before, and that he had not posted it.

The President: He had given it to a servant to post it?

The Advocate-General: Well, I don't think he had given it to a servant to post. He had given it to a karkun; but who took it the Pant is unable to say. The Pant had no recollection of it without taking evidence, and, of course, we did not pursue the question any further; but at that time there was no improbability whatever about it. Then I ask the Court to look at the evidence the other way. I cannot say it was impossible that the Pant could not have gone with it, or that Yadavrao could not have gone. They were in Poona, and it is possible they might have gone. It is improbable that the Pant would have gone unless an interview such as this had been arranged. The other men, Nathu or Yadavrao, could have taken it, although they were not asked. But it is impossible Dada Phatak could have been there on the 5th or 6th. If he was not there, the whole thing falls; and of course the importance of it is to prove Dada Phatak to be a liar. We have of course the evidence at Dada Phatak himself, and of course I want to corroborate him. Well you have the fact of this interview. This visit is entirely beyond dispute, and the reason of it is he wants to employ an expert native-speaking vakeel for the murder case in which Dada Phatak, being the committing magistrate, he would naturally take a toterably keen interest in it. Although the Pant was in practice there, yet the language of the court being English I do not know that he could continue both offices. It is also quite clear from the later endorsement of 8th September which comes from the Political Agent—and they could not have been tampered with—that Dada Phatak had appointed an English-speaking gentleman as vakeel.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

Then you have the evidence of two witnesses. Unfortunately Mr. Ackworth is on furlough, and I could not call him—but you have two witnesses who are of the first class. One was the sub-judge at Wye, whose memory is distinct on the point, and he proves that on the morning of the 5th he remembers being present at the interview between Tata and Rele. The latter has gone to a distant station, and I we had not time to call him. But it is clear that Rele was appointed and formally assisted by Mr. Ackworth. That is why they got Rele to conduct the case. This brings us up to the evening of Monday, the 5th, and the interview between Tata and Crawford. Now that being so, he could not have reached Poona in time for the interview on the 6th. After the interview on the evening of the 5th he could not have been present at this interview on the 6th. Then you have Tata, a man of very good position, and I think he is a strong witness. He remembers not only the instance, but the dates also and we have the Pant's yadi replying to what has been done on the 8th September. Then you have the vakeel practising in Bhore. What then becomes of the solitary witness to contradict this on the part of the defence? He saw Dada Phatak twice on the day of the trial on the 5th September. Well, that is exactly what you would expect to happen, and then he came to tell him the result of the day. Well, the evidence was closed, you will remember, on the part of the defence on that day, and it was plain that Dada Phatak would not be wanted, and then he says again he meat Dada Phatak on the 6th about 7 or 8 a.m. You have three witnesses all agreed. There is no reason why you should challenge the story of Dada Phatak and his witnesses as fabrications. There is no reason why you should not accept the story.

Then my learned friend took a rash step in regard to the storey as to the change of the notes—that it was an improbable one. We bring in another man, there is Sathe—and there is not the slightest season for suggesting that he is not speaking the truth. The evidence here is also very good. Against Joshi there does not seem to be a word. He is a man who seems to be trusted, and I am glad that my learned friend elicited from Dada Phatak, that this man was a connection of his by marriage, and to whom also it was more natural he would apply for money. I submit, therefore, that

THE WHOLE EVIDENCE IS CONSISTENT

as told by the Pant, but by no means that of Mr. Crawford. The Pant got nothing for this. The Pant just got what he was particularly interested in the very day the money was received. Mr. Crawford says this is a matter of course. The answer is that you have only got to look at the Pant's two documents in the case. It was a matter to him of the greatest importance, and he considered his previous agreement with the British Government is to make it a matter of special indulgence that his request would be allowed. On this point I think Mr. Grant was a little hazy as to what he should have done. He had no recollection of making the endorsement. How did it get there if he did not? How should anybody write what Mr. Grant should not want to put? Then Mr. Grant's evidence led me to believe that the question in regard to a demarcation scheme was concerned—a scheme for making the boundaries of the forests; look at Exhibit C-Z and its accompaniments. You need look no further than that to see what he means. It is very curious that the Pant himself in C-Z combines this with the demarcation question. The Pant was at that time trying to modify it to some extent, for he says in Exhibit C-Z "The demarcation boundaries of the Sudhajad Taluka having been fixed, the statement and other papers have been sent to the Political Agent at Satara along with the English letter No. 142 of the 30th December 1886. Amongst these papers there is the Forest Officer's report, No. 114, dated 28th December 1886, in paragraph 11 of which it is stated that the preservation of forest in Nos. 1 and 2 causes loss of revenue annually, and that the present annual loss in revenue will probably be recouped if the forest were, as before, felled in such places as and at such times when it became fit for felling." Then he says "the Forest Officer's report, No. 166, dated 25th April 1887, shows that at present the Sudhajad, Fort Thera, and some other forests have become fit for felling." Then comes the memorandum which shows that the Pant's people were no liberty to do so.

A CURIOUS COUPLING OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Having read the memorandum the Advocate-General continued:—So it is quite clear that the view of the Pant and his officers by the agreement of the English Government were not at liberty to do this. There was the suggestion by my learned friend that it was merely firewood. "In Thera Fort, Sud'hajad, [illegible]lamb, Ghotande, and Gugalvad, at Sudhajad Taluka of forests have become fit for felling and in consequence of their not having been cut for a long time, the trees have been hollowed out by ants, and the timber is likely to become unfit for building purposes." So it is clearly building timber and not mere firewood, and the curious thing is that this is coupled up with the Pant and the demarcation question. I must say I can see nothing in Exhibit 84—(Exhibit 84 is a complaint regarding forest demarcation in the territories of the Pant Sachir of Bhore)—showing that the English Government had changed its views on the subject. You find that Mr. Crawford's views on the demarcation question were much more favourable to the Pant in 1888 than in 1887.

In proof of this Mr. Latham referred to, and read Exhibit D-D for the prosecution being a letter from Mr. Grant to Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, N. C., forwarded through the Commissioner, C. D., and Exhibit 88 for the defence. Then in Exhibit 88, dated the 8th of May 1888, Mr. Crawford modifies the details very much indeed. But I think Exhibit DA (already referred to) is one more immediately connected with the matter. It shows how Mr. Crawford had been dealing with the Pant. But I do not think you will find otherwise than that Mr. Crawford was following the lead of the Political Agent. And in one or two ways he seems to have been especially severe, having been found to come in the period before the 7th of September, in which case—in the Pant's case at any rate—Mr. Crawford here seems to have tried to make himself as disagreeable as he possibly could.

The President: Well, the fact remains that Mr. Crawford took a view unfavourable to the Pant.

The Advocate-General took a view less favourable than the Pant wished. What I am pointing is that the starting point of the Pant coming here was that Government might otherwise look at his conduct with the greatest displeasure. The Pant had said the forest was the only thing he cared about. Hanmantrao came and demanded Rs. 15,000. The Pant said this was too much. But what ultimately happened was he paid Rs. 10,000 and got the forest.

At this point an adjournment was made for the day.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

16.—Standing Committee.
Municipal Corporation.
Annual Concert, Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
17.—General Municipal Elections in Bombay.
18.—Municipal Corporation.
21.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Standing Committee.
Municipal Corporation.
26.—Mr. Spencer's Balloon Ascent, Government House, Parel.
28.—Yacht Club Dance.
Feb. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
8.—Sending in day, Bombay Art Exhibition.
11.—Yacht Club Dance.
Yacht Club Regatta.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
Yacht Club Regatta.
14.—Bazar at the Town Hall in aid of Wesleyan Fund for Military and Naval Church.
15.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
Yacht Club, annual Meeting.
16.—Bazar at the Town Hall.
Wesleyan Bazar Town Hall.
18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
Opening of Bombay Art Exhibition.
19.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
25.—Yacht Club Dance.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
4.—Yacht Club Dance.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
18.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

IT is announced that M. Freycinet intends asking shortly for a grant of no less than 210 million francs for the construction of two lines of railway which are intended to facilitate the mobilisation of troops whenever required. These two strategic lines, it is needless to say, are towards the Eastern frontier.

THE *Tablet* says that Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a letter from the Marquis De Riso, asking his opinion as to the present position of the Pope, writes:—"I was deeply interested with your last letter, and I consider the question of such importance as to merit the intervention of an International Arbitration. I boast that I was the promoter, when I was Premier of the International Arbitration in connection with the Alabama Question. By such a method it would be possible to unlock the difficult question entered into by you, in which you would always have my full and warm sympathy."

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THE BULKLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

THE following has been issued as a General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—At a general Court-Martial assembled at Mhow, on the 29th day of October 1888, Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Trevor Bulkley, Bombay Staff Corps, was arraigned on the following charges:—Charges—

FIRST CHARGE SHEET.—First charge. First.—When charged with the care of regimental money, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that, when *en route* to Bombay, on or about the 20th of December, 1886, he caused to be paid to Mr. Jehangir Jamsetjee, of Kurachi, on his private account, the sum of rupees five hundred and thirty-three (Rs. 533) being a portion of a sum of rupees one thousand two hundred and five (Rs. 1,205) paid by the Officer Commanding the 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry (3rd Beluch Battalion), on account of charpoys, the property of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, sold to the said 30th Regiment by the said 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry. Second charge. Secondly.—When charged with the care of regimental money fraudulently misapplying the same in that, at Bombay, on or about the 12th of January 1887, he fraudulently misapplied to his own use the sum of rupees six hundred and seventy-two (Rs. 672) being a portion of a sum of rupees one thousand two hundred and five (Rs 1,205) paid by the Officer Commanding the 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry (3rd Beluch Battalion), on account of charpoys, the property of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, sold to the said 30th Regiment by the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry. Third charge. Thirdly.—Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that, at Mhow, on the 29th of March, 1888, he was deficient, through culpable negligence, of the sum of rupees five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven, annas fourteen and pies six (Rs. 5,187-14-6), belonging to the half mounting fund of the 17 Regiment Bombay Infantry, for which amount he was, in his capacity of Commandant of the said 17th Regiment, personally responsible, and for which he has failed to satisfactorily account. Finding. The court find that the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Trevor Bulkley, Bombay Staff Corps, is not guilty of the first charge. Not guilty of the second charge. Guilty of the third charge.

SECOND CHARGE SHEET.—First Charge. First.—When charged with the care of regimental money fraudulently misapplying the same in that he, at Quetta, on the 10th September, 1886, drew by a cheque on the Bank of Bombay, from the Regimental Band Fund of the 17th Bombay Infantry, the sum of rupees ninety-three (Rs. 93), and fraudulently misapplied the said sum to his own use, he being at the time the Commandant of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and personally responsible for the accounts and finances of the regiment. Second charge. Secondly.—When charged with the care of regimental money fraudulently misapplying the same, in that he, at Quetta, on the 10th September, 1886, drew by a cheque on the Bank of Bombay from the Regimental Band Fund of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry the sum of rupees three hundred and ninety three, annas four and pies six (Rs. 393-4-6), and fraudulently misapplied the said sum to his own use, he being at the time the Commandant of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and personally responsible for the accounts and finances of the regiment. Third charge. Thirdly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that he, at Quetta, on the 10th September 1886, drew by a cheque on the Bank of Bombay from the Regimental Band Fund of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry the sum of rupees one hundred and thirty-four, annas thirteen, and pies six (Rs. 134-13-6) and fraudulently misapplied the said sum to his own use, he being at the time the Commandant of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and personally responsible for accounts and finances of the regiment. Fourth charge. Fourthly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that he at Quetta, on the 23rd November, 1886 drew, by a cheque on the Bank of Bombay from the Regimental Band Fund of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, the sum of rupees five hundred (Rs. 500), and fraudulently misapplied the said sum to his own use, he being at the time the Commandant of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and personally responsible for the accounts and finances of the regiment. Fifth charge. Fifthly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that he, at Bombay, on the 23rd December, 1886, drew by a cheque on the Bank of Bombay from the Regimental Band Fund of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, the sum of rupees one hundred and two, and annas eight (Rs. 102-8), and fraudulently misapplied the said sum to his own use, he being at the time the Commandant of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and personally responsible for the accounts and finances of the regiment. Sixth charge. Sixthly—When charged with care of regimental money, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that he, at Bombay, on the 2[illegible]th January, 1887, drew by a cheque on the Bank of Bombay from the Regimental Bank Fund of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, the sum of rupees two hundred (Rs 200), and fraudulently misapplied the said sum to his own use, he being at the time the Commandant of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and personally responsible for the accounts and finances of the Regiment. Seventh charge. Seventhly.—Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he, at Mhow, on the 2[illegible] March 1888 was deficient through culpable negligence [illegible] sum of rupees three thousand eight hundred and [illegible] eight and pies seven (Rs. 3,89[illegible]-0-7) belonging [illegible] Band Fund of the 87th Regiment Bombay [illegible], for which sum he was in his capacity as Co[illegible]ant of the said regiment personally responsib[illegible] for which he has failed to satisfactorily a[illegible]. Finding. The Court find that the prisoner, Lieu[illegible] Colonel Harry Trevor Bulkley, Bombay Staff C[illegible] not guilty of the first charge. Not guilty of [illegible]cond charge. Not guilty of the third charge. [illegible] of the fourth charge, with the exception that the date should be 22nd November, 1886, instead of as specified therein. Guilty of the fifth charge. Not guilty of the sixth charge. Guilty of the seventh charge, with the exception of the sums specified in the fourth and fifth charges.

THIRD CHARGE SHEET.—First charge. First.—Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that he, at Mhow, between the 1st of January, 1888, and 28th of March, 1888, while Commandant of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and as such personally responsible for the accounts and finances of the Regiment, through culpable neglect of duty, failed to satisfactorily account for rupees two thousand eight hundred and fifteen (Rs 2,815) drawn for hutting repairs allowance for the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on change of station, but which has neither been expanded for that purpose, nor otherwise satisfactorily accounted. Second charge. Secondly.—Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he, at Mhow, between the 20th of January 1888 and the 28th of March, 1888, when Commandant of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and in that capacity personally responsible for the Regimental Hutting Fund, was culpably negligent in the discharge of the duties thus devolving on him in failing to cause an advance of rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000) made from the said fund in aid of the half mounting fund of the regiment to be repaid to the said Hutting Fund, although funds were available for the purpose, the half mounting allowance for the regiment having been drawn, whereby the said Hutting Fund has suffered a loss of rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000). Finding. The Court find that the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Harry Trevor Bulkley, Bombay Staff Corps, is guilty of all the charges.

FOURTH CHARGE SHEET.—First charge. First.—When charged with the care of public money, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that at Bombay and Mhow, between the 18th July, 1887, and the 28th March 1888, he fraudulently misapplied to his own use the sum of rupees five thousand four hundred and twenty four, annas eleven, and pies five (Rs. 5,424-11-5) being the cash balances, the property of Government, not satisfactorily accounted for in the regiment accounts. Second charge. Secondly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, fraudulently misapplying the same in that, at the places and between the dates specified in the first charge, he fraudulently misapplied to his own use the sum of rupees four thousand six hundred and sixty-one, anna one, and pies five (Rs.4,661-1-5), being regimental money, the property of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, deficient and not satisfactorily accounted for. Third charge. Thirdly.—Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that he, at Bombay, and Mhow, between the 18th July, 1887, and the 28th March, 1888, when Commandant of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, in which capacity it was his duty to ascertain that the accounts of the said regiment were accurately kept and periodical balanced, he so negligently performed this duty as to permit the accounts, as aforesaid, to be most irregularly kept, no balances being struck, and items of accounts being imperfectly and improperly entered, whereby a deficiency of Government and regimental monies to the extent of rupees ten thousand and eighty-five, annas twelve, and pies ten (Rs. 10,185-12-10) or thereabouts has occurred, which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for exclusive of the deficiencies in the Band Half Mounting and Hutting funds already mentioned in the foregoing charges. Finding. The Court find that the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Trevor Bulkley, Bombay Staff Corps, is not guilty of the first charge. Not guilty of the second charge. Guilty of the third charge, with the exception that they find the amount deficient to be rupees six thousand six hundred and thirty nine, annas ten, and pies seven (Rs. 6,639-10-7) instead of the amount specified therein.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Trevor Bulkley, Bombay Staff Corps, to be cashiered, to be imprisoned for one year, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he has made good the sum of rupees twenty thousand five hundred and forty, nine annas and eight pies (Rs. 20,540-9-8) in respect of that amount fraudulently misapplied by him and deficient through his negligence.

(Sd.) H. S. Anderson, Brigadier-General,
Bombay Staff Corps,
President.

Mhow, 28th November, 1888.

CONFIRMED.

(Sd.) Fred Roberts, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Meerut, 26th December 1888.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will *positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION S. S. GODAVARI, on SATURDAY next, 19th instant, from the Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m. Band and Refreshments on board.—Fare ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation, as under, will be held in the Municipal Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant :—(1) Budget Meeting at p.m. ; and (2) for various matters at 3-5 p.m.

SEWING MACHINE LAMPS, to fix on Machine Table. Can be had at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 60, Esplanade Road.

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THE most delicious confectionery of various sorts, bonbons, best crystalized fruits and other fancy articles; also ices, wines and spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

STATIONERY.—Our disappointed Customers will be glad to hear of the arrival of our New Stock of Overland and Fancy Note-paper and Covers, Post-haste Cards at Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PUBLISHED This Day !—SPEECH on the Aim of Indian Universities by Lord Reay, Chancellor of the University of Bombay, at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees on the 15th January 1889. To be obtained at Education Society's Press, Byculla. Branch Office: Rampart Row, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.—Price 8 Annas.

A GENTLEWOMAN, (trained-nurse) age 26, is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT, as Nurse, House-keeper, or, amanuensis to an invalid lady or gentleman. Highest references. Terms liberal. Address—"M. D.," care of General Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED.—A Good EUROPEAN NURSE, who understands thoroughly care of infants. Required to attend to 3 children, (assisted by an ayah), and be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply to the Rev. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS, Bombay.

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CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

TO BE LET.—A large and commodious GODOWN at No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of S Narayan & Co. For rent &c., apply to Sorabji Hormusji Bootliewalla, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.—An Airy BUNGALOW, Comfortable for European Family, Parell, DeLisle Road, opposite to B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop.—Apply to Messrs. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

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POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Grey Waler Cob, 4 years, 14½, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness, up to 18 stone. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Ld. —FOR SALE, six Lap Machines and eighteen Looms. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PURE DAMASK NAPKINS.—A large new supply, latest choice designs, superior quality, Rs. 13-8 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5 postage. 4 annas.

GUIDE to the CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE for the use of officers serving in Native States, Political officers and other Amateur Magistrates. By C. E. Biddulph.—Apply THACKER & Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. Fort particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
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BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 14th instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 21st instant.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Medows Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 98 and 102, new Nos. 4935 and 4940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new Survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Elmore and Co. and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor, Purshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 16, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.

Under instruction from the Director of the Government Observatory, Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
5 ship's chronometers.
The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14-2, hands, 8 years, old, good pig sticker and jumper, been regularly driven in double and single harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab galloway goes well in harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old office of Messrs. King, King and Co., at the Church Street, opposite the Cathedral, the whole of the office furniture of Messrs. King, King, consisting of counters, chairs, office tables, punkhas, cupboards, couches, dining, round, camp, washing and dressing tables, &c., &c.

The above is being sold as Messrs. King, King and Co. have ordered out new office furniture for their new office.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 23, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a large size blackwood open carved partition screen, new Madras cane matting, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Colonel G. T. BEVILLE, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 16, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CAWASJEE PATEL TANK STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd January, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Bejunjee Dhunjibhoy Kapadia, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jan Mahomed Cassum, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of July, 1887, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or two compartments, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Cawasjee Patel Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 191, new Nos. 1515 to 1556, old Survey Nos. 15, 28, and new Survey Nos. 53, 55, and 57, and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Jinabhoy Codwarawalla, on the west by the property of Dossabhoy Sorabjee Marker, on the north by the said Cawasjee Patel Tank Street, and on the south by the property of the said Dosabhoy Sorabjee Marker, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said John Mahomed Kassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, below the offices of Messrs. F. Fischer & Co. to close consignments.

A large assortment of very superior ornamental and table glassware, majolica and porcelain ware, bronze ware, trumpeter clocks, mechanical pictures, musical boxes, mother-o'-pearl goods, baskets, fancy sticks, and a small lot of sterling jewellery, superior Damask table cloths, portable new iron bedsteads, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHIP "COUNTY OF BUTE," STRANDED NEAR VERAWUL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the underwriters.

The ship "County of Bute," 793 tons, with her masts, yards, rigging, anchors, chains, stores, &c.,&c., as she now lies stranded near Verawul, about 40 yards from the seashore. She is a composite boat (iron frame planked) and classed A1 at Lloyds.

The sails and ropes of the ship are not included in the sale, but will be sold separately immediately after the vessel is sold. They can be viewed at the Auction Rooms at the time of sale.

The whole of the purchase-money will be required at the time each lot is knocked down to the purchaser ; and further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application at the office of the undersigned, where a photograph of the vessel can be seen by the intending purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the Will of the late H. A. Suntook, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No 50, Gamdevi Road, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m. the valuable and handsome, blackwood, teakwood, and English-made mahogany household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome oval pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome parian figures with domes, English-made eight-day clock by Bennett, striking every quarter hour with chimes, gilt clocks with domes, a fire and burglar proof iron safe on stand by Milner with jewel drawers, handsome 1, 2 and 4 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, superior oleographs, a handsome English-made buggy, by Kesterton, and in good order, a strong double-seated brougham by Collett, a handsome high caste flea-bitten grey Arab horse, plated, mounted single harness, a choice collection of well grown plants in China pots and tubs, China garden seats, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

VERY HANDSOME HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the undermentioned first-class horses and carriages, the property of F. STOCKINGER, Esq., Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.

A team of four thorough-bred Hungarian horses, dark greys, 5 years' old, believed to be sound, quiet to drive, single, double or four in hand and to ride with, set of European made brass-mounted harness almost new.

A char-a-banc almost new, with removeable waterproof hood.

An English C spring basket buggy, hardly used, by Windover of London.

A set of brass mounted single harness almost new.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Bublic Auction in the compound of the house opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Metal Mart, Byculla, on account of the concerned a quantity of machinery, consisting of bullock gear, corn thrashing machine, manual corn thrashing machine, agricultural tools, 3-inch centufugal pump, 8-inch centufugal portable pump, double safety valve combined, Butler's patent couplings and plumber blocks.

Also an account and at the risk of first purchaser, double safety valve combined duplex punch taps and dies, pumps and cast iron winch.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sel, by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, superior Cutch worked silverware, English iron bedsteads with horse hair spring mattresses, Hink's patent kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, carpets, pictures, plants, &c., the property of Surg.-Major H. S. BANKS.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 16, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
ith an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy referense.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
an b easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE schooner Diamonte cleared yesterday for Moombasa, laden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kovno, Captain R B Neill, cleared outwards yesterday for Hull with a general cargo and 12 passengers on deck for Aden.

THE British India steamer Ellora, 1,170 tons, Captain G Johnstone, sailed yesterday for Bussorah and Bushire in ballast. She has been chartered for ports between Bussorah, Jedda, and London.

THE British steamer Moscow, 1,038 tons, Captain J Barclay, which arrived in Bombay on Monday vening, brought 1751 tons coals from Leith. The vessel and her cargo are consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Company.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Karagola	897	R. M. Gimlett	C	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Kovno	1119	R. R. Neill	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cuba	1372	Agnew	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Europa	1492	R. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	G. Raffin	O	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
„ Ursa	1796	Phippen	P	C. Eduljee.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Sirdhana	2055	R. D. Dougherty	1	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Mameluke	1750	Reid	3	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Shannon	2047	C. R. Edwards	5	P. & O. Co.
„ M. Hall	2182	A. Buck	6	E. Bates & Co.
„ M. Teresa	2011	Kossovich	7	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
„ Imperator	2441	C. Bechtinger	8	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Strathearn (s)	White	London.
	Diamonte (scr)	Nakoda	Moombasa.
	Ellora (s)	Johnstone	Busreh and ushire

The steamers Kovno, and Neill, will sail to-day for Hull.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sirdhana, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
„ Pemba, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
„ Shannon, for China, &c.
„ Amana, for Antwerp.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indrani s—1,631 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 10,380 cwts wheat, 4,099 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

Asia s—5,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 450 bales cotton and 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Europa s—135 bales wool, G Toolsidass ; 154 bales wool, N Khatao ; 345 cwts myrabolums, C Khetsee ; 64 bales cotton T H Moore an d Co; 1,005 cwts myrabolums S Hunsraj ; 110 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co ; 20 bales wool, C Mathooradass ; 240 cwts coir yarn, H M Cassum.

Aston Hall s—220 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 10 bales wool, S Ragowji and Co ; 145 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Sinclar s—75 cwts ginger, W Gangji ; 465 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersee.

Bengore Head s—600 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kovno s—6,998 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Mameluke s—1,096 cwts wheat, The Bo Co, Ld ; 5,200 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 681 cwts cotton seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kovno s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—1,600 cwts rapeseed, 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 500 bales cotton, 1,260 cwts gingelly seed, 3,000 cwts wheat, A Blaschcek and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 210 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 220 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 475 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Methley Hall s—500 cwts buffalo horns, 1,000 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—270 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,100 bales cotton, A Blaschec and Co ; 770 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Siam s—2 cases indigo, Ralli Bros.

Perim s—220 bales cotton, Beyts Craig and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 370 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Siam s—10 cases indigo, Ralli Bros.

Perim s—200 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Europas—2,000 cwts wheat. J L Kersten ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shannon s—25 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co ; 100 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co.

M Teresa s—100 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

FOR HONGKONG.

M Teresa s—12 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co 100 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Shannon s—40 bales twist, B R Mody ; 36 chests opium, The P and O Co ; 50 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co ; 40 bales twist, P S Woonwalla and Co ; 165 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 56 bales twist, F Sands and Co ; 60 bales twist, A Esmallji ; 250 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 20 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 64 bales twist, and 26 bales cotton, N B Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shannon s—592 bales twist and 12 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 225 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 100 bales twist, S Abraham ; 100 bales twist, T G Hill and Co ; 100 bales twist, and 60 bales piece-goods, S J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—259 bales cotton, R Luchmandas ; 100 bales cotton, C R Settna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Jenkins, 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on leave.
Barry, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, for embarkation, to England, from Deolali.
Walker, Lieut, 12th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 15.

Hildebrand, Major, R E, on duty, from Simla.
Hogge, Lieut, 12th Bombay L I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Hogge, Lieut, Bengal Pioneers, on leave, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Allan, Brigade Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, to Poona.
Cooper, Vety Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Hissar.
Godfrey, Lieut, Bengal, Intelligence Dept, on duty, to Simla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 16, 1889.

1. The new system of attack formation will be practised on Saturdy next. A vailable are requested to attend.

2. No. 2761 Vol. P. Lamowrie having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. There will be parade for all members on the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday, 17th instant, at 7a.m., in field drill order.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant. B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·951
Temperature of the Air	75·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·6
Dew Point	62·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·643
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	68·5
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	327

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

REUTER reports an advance of 1-16d. in Silver, at 42½d., which is confirmed through private channels ; Rupee Securities, however, were ¼ per cent. lower in each denomination in London yesterday, at £65¾ and £70½ respectively. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unaltered. Nine lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers on Bombay at 1s. 4 17-32d. and 2½ lakhs at 1s. 4 9-16d. were placed by the Indian Council yesterday, the latter price being 1-32d. higher than that of the extra sale last Wednesday and 3-32d. above the rate obtained at the regular allotments on that day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, however, was 1-16d. lower, at 1s. 4⅛d. French Rentes had advanced ½ per cent., say to 83 ; and Paris Exchange on London was rather lower, at francs 25·30½.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report estimates the Wheat Crop at 415 millions ; but this forecast does not appear to have had any influence in Mark Lane, prices of East Indian Wheat having remained as quoted last Friday, the tone of the market continuing flat. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was still firm and quotations of Calcutta and Bombay seed come unchanged as well as those for Rapeseed, the market for which was quiet ; but Liverpool quality of Linseed was 3d. per quarter lower yesterday to arrive *via* the Canal, and 9d. by the Cape route. The Goat Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with prices in favour of buyers. 1,020,000 Goat Skins are now offered at these sales, and 460,000 Sheep Skins will be brought forward later on.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening ; Surats steady. The total sales were 15,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats ; while the Imports were 23,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for the nearest and 1-64d. to 1-32d. for the most distant deliveries, though unaltered in intermediate positions. "Fine" Broach is reported to have been done with "Fully Good" clause at 5 5-32d. for Feb.-March Canal shipment, which was the rate given last Thursday for Jan.-Feb. shipment, and 9-32d. below the price of spot Cotton of the class. The Manches-chester Market was quiet but steady.

Prices in New York were virtually unchanged, the spot quotation being still 9⅞ cents, and April futures one point down, at 9·90. Receipts at the U. S. Ports, at 27,000 bales, were lighter than for either of the two previous years, and the figures now compare as follows :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts	27,000	30,000	35,000
Tuesday's do	46,000	41,000	54,000
Since 1st Sept., 88	4,017,000	4,311,000	4,100,000

Dealers were this morning inclined to hold for higher rates, especially in Broach and Bhownuggur, in view of the continued firmness and greater activity in Liverpool, and the feeling was rather firm at opening ; but eventually a quiet tone prevailed, though a considerable business, aggregating between 7 and 800 bales was reported, including a big line of "Good" Barsee, for next month's delivery, booked at Rs. 209 per candy. The other purchases, generally on the basis of previous rates, were of Julgaum (which had the principal call), at Rs. 209 ; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 190½-92 ; Nuggur, at Rs. 193-7 ; Pachora, at Rs. 194½ ; Dhulia, at Rs. 192 ; and Karanja, at Rs. 198 ; and some 500 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 165-85, according to quality.

WHEAT.—Discouraging advices from the other side, absence of demand for export, and free arrivals of old stuff here have at length had their natural effect on the market, and we call the feeling dull with prices 1 to 1½ anna per cwt. lower at our quotations, say :—

	Rs.			
White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5	1	0	per cwt.
„ 85 „	„ 5	0	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4	13	0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4	8	0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4	8	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4	8	0	„
Hard Red	„ 4	0	0	„

SEEDS.—A small business is reported, but the market is steady generally at our last quotations. The Rceipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	16,221	bales.
Wheat	23,327	cwt.
Linseed	5,385	„
Rapeseed	1,697	„
Gingelly	19,253	„
Groundnut	6,447	„

FREIGHTS are improving, and the market may be called firm. The Fremona (s) hes been fixed for this month's loading as 24s. per ton ; and business is reported for January shipment, Cotton to Liverpool at 23s. 9d. to 25s. and in Wheat and Seeds, at 22s. to 22s. 6d. ; also Wheat and Seeds to Marseilles, this month, at 24s, and the same cargo for February, at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Money being still very scarce amongst the Banks, this market has kept firm in tone at a further advance of 1-32d. on last evening's closing rates. Some ready Telegraphic was done at 1s. 4 9-16d., but ⅛d. lower has been quoted for February. Banks, however, have been very chary about quoting drawing rates. A few Bills have been sold at 1s. 4 13-16d. ready, and 1s. 4 25-32d. for mail day ; and forward Credits are quoted at 1s. 4 11-16d. for February, 1s. 4 5-8d. for March, and 1s. 4 19-32d. for April-May delivery. Our closing ready quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Francs	3 do.	1·76½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further declined under the depressing influence of the tightening money market both here and in Calcutta. Four per cents. have been nominal to some extent as to the cash price, and after opening at 96⅞ and declining to 96¾, and afterwards to 96⅝, they closed at 96¾, with the rates for forward bargains quoted at 96 13-16 for next month's account, 97⅛ for the 2nd of March, and 97⅜ for the 30th idem. 103 is named for the other denomination.

SHARES in the present state of money are naturally neglected, and in the absence of fresh business we quote prices generally unchanged, with the exception of those for Morarji Gokuldas Mill shares, which are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,590 ; Manockji Petit, Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 1,210 ; and Bombay-Burma Trading, Rs. 5 lower for the first issue. at Rs. 3,200 per share.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY will LEAVE Grant Road Station for Jodhpore, &c., at 7-5 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, RETURNING to BOMBAY, on 27th idem, at 7-50 a.m. Letters and Telegrams intended for immediate delivery to Their Excellencies should be addressed "HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any post-town ; parcels, &c., not intended for immediate delivery being addressed to Malabar Point, as at present.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 14th January, 1889.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

THOSE who heard Lord Reay's address in the Convocation of the Bombay University last evening must have been conscious from the beginning that His Excellency was addressing them, not as Governor of Bombay, but as Chancellor of the University. The Governor of Bombay could have enlightened his audience on certain aspects of the educational polity of the time of which, as Chancellor, he could not be supposed to have cognizance. There is a prevailing consciousness that, so far as regards secondary education at all events, and possibly as regards higher, the policy of Government is undergoing a change, which may be for good or for ill, but which will have as its first result to force the community to rely more upon itself and less upon the State than it has done hitherto for the sinews of educational enterprise. The Governor touched upon the subject in his recent tour in the South ; the Government have dealt with it in a recent letter, wherein they announce that henceforth there is to be a general augmentation of fees in the high schools of the Presidency, modified by a kindly system of reduced fees and free scholarships for poor and promising students. Lord Reay did not find the occasion which presented itself last evening suitable for a vindication of the new departure, though he must have been conscious that his audience would have welcomed some statement of "objects and reasons" for it. The considerations which precluded him from dealing with that subject prevented him from making more than a passing reference to another in which the Convocation is deeply interested. The University Bill is before Government, and the lips of the Chancellor are therefore sealed in regard to it. All that Lord Reay was free to say about it was that the recent discussions on the draft Bill had given evidence of the existence of much academic vitality in the Senate, and had shown that there was no danger that rash innovations would be received with favour. With both inferences everyone who followed the protracted discussions of the Bill in the Senate will be in hearty concurrence. Lord Reay was in the neighbourhood of equally forbidden ground when he glanced at the contemplated changes in the Arts curriculum. The question is still *sub judice,* and he observed a fitting silence in regard to it, broken only by a brief but favouring reference to the contemplated recognition of the place of the vernaculars in the higher examinations. The objections to this he succinctly characterised in the observation that they are essentially unacademic, and cannot be regarded favourably from the utilitarian point of view. It would not have been difficult to go much further. Nearly all that the Chancellor in other passages of his address said in praise of higher education had a distinct bearing upon this subject, inasmuch as it is only by guarding the vernaculars from degenerating into *patois* that a channel can be provided for diffusing the benefits of higher education through the community. Lord Reay's most gratifying function was the announcement of the singularly rich harvest of benefactions which the University has gathered in during the year. The most satisfactory feature in these is not their amount, though that is large, but the breadth and variety of interest in the work of the University which they denote. Mahomedans and Bhattias—the latter a caste who have not hitherto been fired with much academic enthusiasm—have given largely for special purposes, and new impulses have been given to medical education, and to the study of the Vedantic philosophy and of Zend and Pelhvi literature by the provision of well endowed scholarships. The record of these benefactions seemed to give promise that the stream of generosity, upon which the Chancellor intimated that new demands may have to be made in the near future, will not soon fail.

It has already been shown that there were not many specific topics of contemporary educational interest with which the Chancellor felt that he could conveniently deal. His brief exposition of the recent reform in medical education led to the conclusion that we may have to go much farther before we have done with that matter. The possibilities of the future which Lord Reay had in his mind include, if we read aright his citation from a report by Dr. Vandyke Carter, not only the tenure of half the chairs in Grant College by its own *alumni*, but the assumption by the Municipality of the management of the local hospitals. For this latter change Lord Reay found a worthy precedent in the example of the Municipality of Amsterdam, in following which he intimated that local self-government in this city would cover itself with glory. Doubtless it would. But we have no other warrant than the hopes of its admirers that the Bombay Municipality would be quite as successful in the oversight of hospitals as that of Amsterdam has been. It is at this time in the midst of an interesting experiment in educational administration, and it has yet to show that it has the will and the capacity to perform this new task with success. We would respectfully ask the Chancellor of the University not to form a too generous estimate of the ability even of the Bombay Municipality to turn its hand to any task in administration that may be set before it. The Chancellor, indeed, was in a sufficiently optimistic mood yesterday to propose some important enlargements of function for local institutions. With the Law Faculty as it is at present organised he was very properly discontented. It is undermanned, he said. He might have added that it is underfed. Seeing what an important part law plays in the life of an Indian community, it is not a little discreditable to us that not more than seven hundred rupees a month is expended by Government in this Presidency upon legal education. An augmentation of the resources of the Law School would commend itself to the public on the broad ground that the teaching of law is one of the things which, if worth doing at all, should be done well. Opinions would differ only as to the purposes to which the augmented resources should be applied. Lord Reay suggests that a new chair should be established for teaching what, for want of a better term, we are obliged to speak of as administrative law. The students of the new chair, as we understand him, might be chiefs and young men preparing themselves for places in the administration, who would the better acquit themselves of their functions if they were schooled in the legal principles embodied in the machinery and processes of government. It would have been interesting if a scheme for a sessions work of such a chair had been put forward, but Lord Reay's idea seems to be that the new professor's work should be laid down on the lines of comparative enquiry. He would wish Indian students to detect the resemblances between the hereditary village patel and the *maire* of the French commune, without confounding the two officials. The result of his own survey of the field to which he would invite the enquiring student is that the administrative institutions of Germany and Austria offer the most suggestive subjects for investigation, since they give the best insight into the probable development of administrative institutions in this empire. There is no time now to enquire into the probability of the forecast. It will suffice to indicate the curious juxtaposition of divergent systems which is in store for us if the dreams of some of our seers should be realised, and the political institutions of India should approach to the English type, while its administrative machinery should approximate to that of two of the most rigidly bureaucratic Powers in the world. Is not the forecast, in each case, a little ambitious ?

Perhaps the most valuable part of the Chancellor's address was that in which he insisted upon the jealous maintenance of a high standard of requirement in the University. Nothing could have been more timely or more directly called for by recent tendencies out of doors. The large proposals which Lord Reay made for widening the basis of the Law School all presupposed he was careful to point out a thorough training in Arts, for we may be sure that he would give no countenance to such proposals as that made on respectable authority a few months since to substitute the Previous Examination for a degree in Arts as a condition precedent to admission to the LL.B. examination. The plausible and good-natured, but essentially weak desire which has lately been manifested, rather at the door of the University than inside, to make things easy all round needed a rebuke, and the Chancellor has supplied it in the eloquent warning that the franchise of the Republics of science and of letters can never be lowered, but must always rise higher as literature and science are constantly adding to their treasures. We hope, however, that this excellent monition is not necessarily to be read in connection with the Chancellor's plea for the provision of means for the manufacture of politicians. England, he complains, is guilty of an indefensible omission in making no provision for a Faculty of Politics in her University curriculum. The omission, we venture to suggest, can be tolerated for a long time to come, in India at all events, without doing serious harm. From a chair of Politics, wherever it might be set up, we should expect to hear the teachings of a doctrinaire political philosophy proclaimed with all possible glibness, and from the feet of the teacher our young men would go forth with a cock-sure confidence that they had solved the whole riddle of government. Politics, we believe, are taught as science from more than one chair in France, and France gets her money's worth in a constant confrontation with the question "How can we hold the Republic together ?" The science of politics was never more systematically investigated in France than in the days of the Encyclopædists, and history has not had much to say for the patient and confiding attempts that were then made to regulate affairs in the light of the Law of Nature which the philosophers thought they had put upon a scientific basis. The Chancellor's suggestion, however, was so tentative that it does not detract from the excellence of the ideal of a University which he put before his audience. It was a high and noble one, in its moral no less than in its intellectual aspects. Of one truth those who listened to him must have been conscious. If it is the function of the Chancellor of a University to conceive high ideals for it, no less is it the mission of a Government to take its part in carrying them out.

THE mortality from snake-bite in India appears to have been turned to ingenious account in some quarters as an argument in favour of the vivisection of dogs and other animals. Why dogs ought to be tortured by being cut up alive because 22,134 snakes committed homicide in India in the year 1886 passes comprehension. But we have Miss Frances Power Cobbe's very explicit statement that "the vast number of deaths from snake-bite in India has been always strongly urged as a defence for numberless very cruel experiments on dogs and other animals." As an instance of punishment by proxy this vivisection of numberless dogs and cats and guinea-pigs in England because a great many snakes have been possessed by homicidal mania in India, transcends the case of Sir Humphrey Malagrowder, who used to be flogged whenever the youthful son of Mary Queen of Scots misbehaved himself. Miss Cobbe hopes—quite unnecessarily, we hope—that this new vice of scientific cruelty will not be sanctioned for India, but she confesses that there is no knowing how soon it may extend to this country. We have no desire to see the practice of vivisection introduced here, except in regard to the snakes who treacherously slay so many men, women, and children every year, but we confess that even the abhorrence of scientific cruelty would scarcely reconcile us to speak of the deaths of twenty-two thousand people from snake-bite with the calmness evidenced in Miss Cobbe's statement—"I cannot but fancy that there is something very unsatisfactory in this." Unsatisfactory ! Much more vigorous condemnation is pronounced when it is a question of animal life. The object of scientific research is to provide the knowledge necessary for providing antidotes for snake-bites, and for other sources of mortality more destructive and scarcely less terrible. The only justification for experimentalising upon living organisms is the hope of acquiring the means of mitigating suffering and preserving life. Where this object is lost sight of, the vivisectionists deserve all the hard things that are so freely said of them. But it may well be doubted whether overzeal does not too frequently get the better of the humanity of some of their assailants. An evidence of the readiness to subordinate everything to the fixed idea is seen by the cynical in the apparent regret with which the escape of Dr. Vincent Richards from death from a cobra-bite received while making some experiment upon the reptile was regarded in some quarters. The fact that the doctor recovered from the bite, and that it was the cobra that died, was evidently considered to be contrary to the eternal fitness of things.

THE Agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company yesterday received the following message from the Suez Agency of the Company :—"24 hours' observation imposed on all vessels from Bombay.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment at the Bombay High Court yesterday in a suit brought by the Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Company against the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 15,000 for damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of an alleged breach of contract by the defendants to carry 500 pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah. The defendants sought to justify their refusal to take on board their steamer, the Mobile, on the 3rd May last, 500 of the pilgrims who had arrived in the Stura on the 1st May from Singapore and Penang, mainly on the ground that the pilgrims whom they were required to ship and carry formed a portion of a larger number brought by the plaintiffs from Singapore, and that, among the whole number of such pilgrims, several cases of small-pox had been raging, some of which resulted in the deaths of the pilgrims attacked, and that the 500 pilgrims had been in close contact with them so as to have been likely to catch the contagion. Plaintiffs denied that the pilgrims were affected as alleged ; ane being unable to get the defendants to perform their part of the contract, they were obliged to send on their own steamer, the Stura, to Jeddah with such of the 500 pilgrims as were available, together with other pilgrims. The defendants' contention appeared to his lordship upon the evidence to be untenable, and the contract on their part being lawful as well as possible, his lordship remarked, they were bound to perform it. The item of Rs. 3,000, the expenses of feeding 500 pilgrims in Bombay, appeared to be inaccurate, and the rate of Rs. 50 per head charged for the passage-money of the pilgrims was, according to the evidence, much less than Rs. 50. The latter head of damages was ordered to be calculated by striking an average rate. His lordship found that the defendants were liable to pay to the plaintiffs as damages the sum to be calculated in the manner above indicated. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for that sum, with costs and interest.

THE Nizam's capital boasts of having more periodicals conducted in English, Urdu, and Persian than any other Native State. There are already, we believe, about a dozen periodicals, the greater number being in Urdu. A prominent position amongst them is taken by a monthly magazine in Urdu, named *Hason*, under the superintendence of Nawab Hason, better known as Nawab Imad Newaz Jung Bahadur. The number for the current month contains an original article on "The probable future of the earth," from a Parsee gentleman, B.A., B. Sc., and another orginal paper from the pen of the Nawab Imad Newaz Jung. Besides, there are several important and interesting translations on political questions. The proprietor presents a gold mohur to the best contributor each month, and the winner this month is the Parsee writer.

WOULD Mr. Lee-Warner consider the following sample of American criticism as coming within his famous "quadrilateral" ?—"The absurd elongation of Cleveland's vast and verbose message has done the press a service. No journal with any decent regard for its space, or the taste and comfort and self-respect of its readers, will inflict this portentous bore upon its constituency, and the inordinate length to which the ponderous muddler has spun his crude conceits prevents the whole beastly bulk of official slush from being pitched at the public head. . . . He goes out as a scold, and there is a baseness of demagogy in two or three scraps of his tedious and tiresome message ; that we have succeeded in looking at—for reading the thing is impossible—that we think has never been found in a President's message before. There has been a good deal of twaddle and false theory and expansive vanity in messages, but the vicious and vulgar squaling of this document are (*sic*) novel and a degradation. This man has pulled down the high tone of the character of the American people. It is time he was gone."

THE death is announced at Meerut, from typhoid fever, of Captain Dyson, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. The station generally is very healthy indeed, but there is a case of typhoid in the King's Royal Rifles and another in the artillery. The real cause of the disease is not known, but is attributed to the consumption of bad meat.

A DELEGATE from Dera Ismail Khan presents a novel suggestion to the members of the Allahabad Congress, who have expressed so much discontent with the Arms Act. It is evident, he says, that those most accustomed to arms are the least likely to endanger life clumsily, and who are better acquainted with their use than the traders who, under the name of *Kabulis*, yearly descend to India through the Gomal and spread over the whole land, selling fruit, &c. ? "I would therefore suggest that for a year or two these men should be permitted to march into railway stations, kutcherries, and other places where Babus 'most do congregate' in full war-paint, matchlock, sword, dagger, &c. If in the third meeting of the Congress after this the members still voted for the repeal of the Arms Act that might be conceded."

HERE is a delightful bit of information, given by Walter Savage Landor in a letter to his sister, in which mention is made of an asserted centenarian who inclined to the reverse of the tendency of priding themselves on their longevity :—"For although he gave assurances which, if true, proved him to be twelve or thirteen years over a century, he would never acknowledge himself to be more than eighty-nine, and declared that he would stick to that age until the last. On being told of a man in Russia who was 132 years old, he replied : "I daresay that he is more, but won't own it ; people when they are getting a little in years don't like to say anything about it." Mr. Landor had faith in this case, and among other details adds : "Fifty-five years ago he walked with a stick, since that time he has left it off. He keeps late hours, and is not very abstemious in food or wine. . . . His hearing is perfect."

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently instituted a prosecution against a farmer of Blofield, Norfolk, for "dishorning" several of his cattle. It was stated that the core of the horn was the most sensitive part of an animal. Mr. Clare Sewell Read, who was called as a witness for the defence, said that the operation improved the quality of the beasts, and that it was beneficial to the animals themselves, as it prevented goring. The magistrates, in dismissing the summons, expressed the opinion that the operation should be performed at an early stage of the animals' lives. Norfolk farmers are beginning to follow this advice, and in future bullocks will have their horns cut when human beings cut their teeth—when they are tender in years.

THE primrose League has discovered a new weapon of political warfare. At a Lancashire village meeting recently one of the "ruling councillors" declared that the division "must be won, and it must be won by the ladies." He asked "the young ladies present to go home determined to court Radicals and to make them Tories."

SOME uneasiness, a London correspondent says, has been created in Liberal circles by Lord Rosebery's recent speech. An impression has been created that Lord Rosebery is disposed to go back from the line taken by Mr. Gladstone as to the retention of the Irish members. The difficulty of defining Imperial and Irish affairs is certainly great ; but any attempt to revert to the policy of excluding the Irish members from Westminster is very ill received by men who found their chief difficulty in 1886 to arise from that exclusion as proposed in the Bill, and who had hailed with delight Mr. Gladstone's repeated statement that in that respect he was willing to acquiesce in the general sense of his followers.

IT was thought that the great refractor of the Lick Observatory would, for some years at least, continue to be the largest telescope in existence, but it is now proposed (if, indeed, the order has not already been given) to construct an instrument with an object glass six inches greater in diameter. This instrument is to be erected at Wilson's Peak, Sierra Madre, about twenty-five miles from Los Angeles. There is a rumour that American official astronomers are desirous that they should not be surpassed by private observatories, and consequently wish to have a telescope, of which the object glass shall be sixty inches in diameter, twenty-four more than the Lick telescope. It is confidently hoped that Congress will vote about £225,000 for the instrument. In England it has taken about two and a half years to get £5,000 for our two Government observatories to join in the international photographic survey of the heavens.

THE following is an abstract of the preamble of the Bill now before the French Chamber, prohibiting the importation of saccharine into France :—"The attention of the Administration has been directed to a new coal tar product known as saccharine. This substance, which differs essentially in its elementary composition from vegetal sugars, possesses much greater sweetening power—a quality that was sure to lead to its being used as a substitute for sugar in many cases. We learned from our Consular agencies abroad that factories were being established in certain countries for the purpose of bringing saccharine into competition with beet and cane sugar, not only in France, but also in other neighbouring markets. The high cost of that substance seemed to constitute an insuperable obstacle to its general adoption, but lately the situation has changed. It can now be more cheaply produced, and already it is extensively used, mixed with glucose, in the preparation of jams, syrups, and liqueurs. It has therefore become an urgent necessity to provide a remedy for the evil, in the interests of the Customs receipts and that of the health of the consumer ; for it has been shown by the report of Drs. Bronardel, Pouchet, and Ogier, in the name of the Consulting Committee of Hygiene, that saccharine, and the various preparations derived from it are noxious to health, and ought to be prohibited. Wherefore the Government has deemed it expedient to prohibit the importation of saccharine and saccharined substances."

THERE is now, says a contemporary, open revolt against the good old Latin Primer. In its thin form it taught many of us inestimable truths of grammar, and at least did one service in abolishing the dreadful old grammar which taught Latin in the Latin language. The Greek Grammar of Bishop Charles Wordsworth—admirable work !—did a similar thing, but with this difference ; you were supposed to know something of Latin before you plunged into Greek. But the old Latin Grammar was a sort of educational *petitio principii*, from which Dr. Kennedy's Latin Primer supplied a logical deliverance. Then the Primer grew more robust : it was expanded and became incomprehensible. People turned to Parry and to other private manuals of instruction. And now the open revolution has come in the shape of "The New Latin Primer" various other Primers. The word "Primer" and has "caught on." It is apparently the one gate to that smiling grammatical land where the Latin language flourishes. It is noticeable, too, that even the newest things in grammar cannot dispense with *memoria technica*—unfortunate phrase ! The youthful Latinist is still drawn on by the soft seductions of rhyme to know the Latin genders, and we doubt if the new school of educationalists will dare to dispense with, for instance, the

Tolle-me-mu-mi-mis,
Si declinare "domus" vis.

The generation which could put Paley's Evidences into rhyme, or versify the main tenets of the Thirty-nine Articles, is not likely to be suddenly succeeded by a generation that will only learn in prose.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PACIFIC SPEECH TO THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, JAN. 14.

The Prussian Diet was opened to-day. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor in his Speech from the Throne said that the relations of Germany with Foreign Powers continued to be friendly, and that the visits he had paid to the Sovereigns of the Great Powers had convinced him that he was justified in hoping that peace would be preserved.

INCREASED RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 14.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued introducing certain reforms in the Rifle and Infantry Reserve battalions, involving an increase to the Army of eighty thousand men.

THE NEXT SESSION

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Parliament will re-assemble on the 21st February.

THE WRECK OF THE PRIAM.

Eight persons were drowned in the wreck of the Priam off the Coast of Spain, including four passengers.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, JAN. 14.

The Dervishes are reported to be advancing on Wady Halfa from Dongola.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 4th January, left here for Bombay at 9 to-night, and the s.s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same hour.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 15.

At the sitting of the Crawford Commission to-day, Mr. Latham concluded his address on all the charges, except the charge of indebtedness. He remarked that Thackar, Kharkar, and Baput's cases were specimens of a forced lean. Paranjpe, Ghorbal, Tambe, Nagarkar, Deshpande, Kelkar, Chincholikar, Valva Patels, and Barge's cases did not touch Mr. Crawford directly. Mr. Latham admitted that it could not be shown that Thackar got anything in return.

The President said the difficulty was that every single promotion which Thackar obtained was given before he paid the money and not after. The *hoonie* purchased by Chincholikar was a neutral matter altogether. It was natural he should invest money in a convenient form. Apart from the specific evidence he was just as likely to do it for one purpose as for another. Therefore, it was confirmation of neither. In Soman's case, he called attention to the fact that although Soman, who had money actually in his hands, was told money was urgently wanted the next day, the money was not paid till the necessity was over. The whole history of Patwardhan negatived the idea of the payment of a bribe. The story of Khasnavis was impossible on account of the discrepancy in the dates.

Mr. Latham admitted the discrepancy, but, speaking generally, he observed, if the Court held the charge to be all untrue, that must be done on the hypothesis that there was a gigantic conspiracy, but there was no reason for such a conspiracy. Bimbhai was not the stamp of man fitted to be a conspirator. The characters of all the witnesses, except of Khasnavis, were good. No motives or animus could be suggested against any of the witnesses for inventing the stories, nor had the slightest attempt been made to put pressure upon anyone to incriminate himself.

The President called attention to the fact that witnesses made statements under the expectation that no injury would be done to them.

THE TOUNGHOO-MANDALAY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 15.

The Chief Commissioner of Burmah will open the Toungkoo-Mandalay Railway for public traffic in the middle of next month. Sir Charles Elliott will also be present on the occasion.

RETURN OF THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR TO INDORE.

The Maharajah Holkar has returned to Indore after his long stay at Poona.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

Confirmation has been received of the rumour that the Ambha's inability to control the Lamas was the sole reason of the failure of the negociation. Colonel Tregear will be his own Political Officer in the Lushai Expedition. Though Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of Chittagong, will accompany the force, there is apparently no reliability in the rumour that the tribes are mustering in force across the Chittagong border. Mr. Mohon goes in charge of the Telegraph Construction.

THE FIRE AT COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 15.

The origin of the Cochin fire remains a mystery. The losses are now estimated at Rs. 15,00,000. Messrs. Volkart Brothers are suffering most. 200 to 300 native huts and houses were destroyed. Distress Committee relieved suffering.

THE MADRAS RACES.

The Maharajah of Mysore has given Rs. 1,000 towards the Madras Races.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Mr. Grove, ex-Champion of Scotland, has won the Tennis Challenge Cup of the Southern India Tournament.

THE NEW RESIDENT OF MYSORE.

Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, the new Resident of Mysore, was to arrive at Bangalore to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 14.

The Italian steamer Singapore left here to-day for Bombay at 2 p.m.

COLOMBO, JAN. 15.

The Mail steamer Parramatta from Australia arrived

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4⅜
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
4½ per cent. "	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadar, Jask, and Muscat, close at Kurrachee on Thursday at 7-30 a.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 14.

10 p.m.	73·3

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

a.m.	65·8
10 a.m.	73·6
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	78·6

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 15.—The barometer has risen everywhere, but the changes are small, except in the Punjab and the Gangetic plain, where the rise slightly exceeds one-twentieth of an inch. The barometer is three-tenths of an inch higher at Peshawar than Colombo. The gradients are steepish in North-West India. Pressure is above normal, except in Bengal and the Central Provinces, where there is a slight deficiency. The temperature has slightly decreased in the peninsula and increased in Northern India, except in North Punjab, where the night temperature last night was seven degrees below normal. There is much cloud in all the districts, except South Bangal and Bombay. Light snow had fallen at the hill stations yesterday and it is snowing to-day at Quetta.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

IF a good cause, supported by such a programme as will be found in another part of our issue, can insure the success of a concert, the Scottish Orphanage ought to reap a rich harvest this evening. Should there be any of our readers who have not yet heard of this concert, which takes place this evening, we would recommend them to lose no time in providing themselves with ticket. The opportunity of obtaining so much enjoyment while contributing to the funds of such a deserving charity is too seldom met with to be lightly missed.

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent, "A Student of the Institute," in your last Saturday's issue, anent the Victoria Technical Institute, contains statements which are unfounded and misleading; and in justice to the able staff of teachers, whose abilities your correspondent has questioned, as also in the interest of the present and intending students of the institute, I beg to contradict his statements.

As you are well aware, the present number of students is far in excess of the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the scheme, as arrangements were made for only sixty boys at the start.

The time-table, curriculum of studies, &c., were all arranged and published before the boys gave in their names, and when the expected number increased four fold, the previous arrangements had to be necessarily altered and additional teaching staff obtained. The latter have been all that can be desired, and the students seem to be quite satisfied with them.

Instead of being guided solely by a "Madrasee," as your correspondent says, we have another graduate of the Bombay University as Demonstrator. The Madrasee gentleman in question is also a B.A., and the statement of your correspondent that he cannot talk proper English and sovloe our difficulties is entirely incorrect.

As regards the complaint that we have only learnt 25 pages of our text-book on electricity and magnetism up till now, I beg to observe that since October last we have not only learnt 25 pages on electricity and magnetism, but we have also learnt the Elementary principles of sound, light, heat, electricity, and magnetism, with experiments and laboratory practice.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER STUDENT OF THE INTITUTE.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

IT having been pointed out in the St. Petersburg Press that, though it was absurd to suppose that Sir Robert Morier had betrayed the German army to France, information forwarded by him to his Government might have been furnished by them to the French commander, Sir Robert has declared in the most emphatic manner that neither in despatch, private letter, nor telegram had he, during the Franco-German war, reported to any one, public or private, any anticipated movement of the German army. for the simple reason that he never had any such information to communicate and that he could not in the nature of things possibly have had access to such information.

"IF Frenchmen could be persuaded to shift their scepticism from politics to finance they would be, with their numerous other qualities, the most powerful and the richest nation in the world." So says M. Blowitz in an article on French finance. But they must be very nearly the richest nation already. What other people on the Continent could produce there such examples of latent financial resources as the Copper Syndicate, the Panama Canal, and the Russian loan? M. Blowitz's dose of scepticism might have made the French investors buy cheaper or not at all; but how significant is it that they had the money to buy with at any price! For it is not as if French capital had been lying idle, waiting for new channels. On the contrary, as M. Blowitz points out, not only has the National Debt been increasing and the national Budget going up by leaps and bounds, but—from the great city down to the small village, from the department to the commune all have contracted debts and burdened the future. Every little hamlet in which a Frenchman spends his summer holidays can boast of a debt of several thousand francs or hundred thousand francs." Are there any limits to the resources of French saving! If they are not the richest nation, surely they are the thriftiest.

THE *World* says that Colonel Ardagh will retain his appointment as private secretary during the whole time Lord Lansdowne holds the Viceroyalty, "though, of course, anything may happen to upset arrangements."

IN the current number of the *Universal Review* is published an article explaining the discovery made by General Gordon of the identity of the Seychelles Islands with the Garden of Eden and the identification of the "coco-demer," or double cocoa-nut, with the "forbidden-fruit" by which our first parents fell. The article is accompanied by facsimile drawings by General Gordon of the plant and its strange fruit. The theory, a Jewish contemporary fears, will not commend itself to Biblical students of the modern school. But it has its own peculiar interest, for there is a magnetic attraction about all that concerned the brave, faithful, God-fearing Gordon, whose heroism had its chief support in his pure, child-like faith in God and His Word.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 10.

THE abkari contract for the next three years has been auctioned, and in Bardez and Ilhas it has not undergone any appreciable change, but in Salsette the amount has been sensibly reduced, while in Pernem it has fetched only one-quarter of what it realized before. So there will be a considerable falling off in the abkari revenues for the next three years. The contractors have been eagerly bidding for the contract, and the close competition had given the Government large receipts at the expense of the contractors, none of whom are known to have made a fortune, but there are many who have suffered losses by the extravagantly high price at which the contracts were obtained. There is another reason for the low bidding in the abkari auction this year. Up to this time the country liquor was sold at the market price, but now the Government have fixed a rate of three annas per bottle of low alcoholic strength, and four annas per bottle of higher strength. And it has been further ruled that the liquor cannot be taken from one circle to the other, thus placing the consumers at the mercy of the liquor-seller, who may now offer to the public whatever stuff he may choose without the fear of competition. The increased rate of the liquor and the questionable quality that will be offered to the public will create a real grievance among the labouring classes. Our Government has proved itself truly paternal by its late order in granting a free passage to the children of the civil and military officers doing duty in Goa who may wish to educate them in Portugal, but why the children of the deceased officers should have been excluded from the benefit of this provision is rather incomprehensible.

As the time for the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty approaches, the question is eagerly asked whether it will be renewed. There are no indications as to what may be the future policy of the contracting parties on the subject. I learn it, however, from a reliable source that Mr. Norman Oliver's visit to Bombay in December had something to do with this subject. That financially it has not been a success to the Bombay Government will not be gainsaid. The large amount of four lakhs of rupees which, the British Government had to pay to Goa could not have been recovered by the concession of manufacturing salt obtained by the former. The loss in itself is something, but compared with the advantages which the British Government have secured through the treaty it deserves no consideration. Though the people were at first averse to the presence of the British regime, yet they have shaken off that prejudice, and are gradually recognising the superiority of the English over the Portuguese system, and the time is not far distant when they will be perfectly reconciled with the situation created by the covenant. The prestige of the British Government has been steadily increasing, and it will be a questionable policy if the treaty is not renewed, though it may be in a modified form, to suit to the present state of things. Rumours are float that the treaty may not be renewed. It is stated that the individuals who were connected with the frontier Custom Houses in British territory have been recalled, probably with the object of installing them again in the Custom offices at the expiration of the present treaty. If the treaty be abolished the smuggling of contraband articles will be again in full force. The Portuguese police will never be able to cope with smuggling, and the illicit sale of contrabands will flow in to the British territory through the extensive frontier which cannot be effectually guarded without extreme difficulty.

The proceedings against Mr. Crawford have produced a profound sensation among the public here The distinguished part he had played in the execution of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty in his capacity as British Delegate had made him famous in Portuguese India. People hardly know who was the negociator on the Portuguese side, but every one remembers Mr. Crawford as the instrument through whom the salt and the country liquor have become dear. One may judge of the amount of interest taken in Mr. Crawford's case by the summary of the proceeds which every week appears in all the Goa papers. The result is awaited with keen interest. We have had among us Senhor Meyselles de Canto e Castro, the Consul of Portugal in Bombay. He is putting up with his uncle, Dr. Tavara at Caramzalem. His stay here will be short, and it is said that on his return to Bombay he will transfer the Consular office to Calcutta. I doubt very much whether there is any truth in the latter statement. Senhor Jose Assa Castel-Branco has been confirmed in the post of the Director of the Public Works Department.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT IDAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IDAR, JAN. 13.

A prize distribution to the girls and boys of the Idar schools was held yesterday evening at the palace, in honour of the safe return of His Highness' mother, Shri Jijiba, from a pilgrimage.

There was a very large concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremony. His Highness Shri Sir Keshrisingji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Saheb of Idar, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Scott, came to the spot at 5 p.m. After a little while H. H. asked Mrs. Scott to distribute the prizes to the girls and boys of the schools here. After the distribution was over, Colonel Scott rose from his seat and offered congratulations to H. H.'s mother on behalf of Mrs. Scott on her safe return, in reply to which H. H. thanked both Colonel and Mrs. Scott for their kindly gracing the occasion with their presence and for good wishes on behalf of his mother.

HIGHWAY SNOBBERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last morning as I was driving my master to the Fort, having just passed another carriage, I happened inadvertently to keep the vehicle I was driving a little more to the right than was proper, utterly oblivious of the Nemesis that was following me in the shape of a dogcart driven at full speed by a gallant masher. The driver and the gentleman accompanying him were too proud to ask me to get out of the way, and their syce—if they had any—was too lazy to do so. Fortunately, however, I became conscious of the approach of the dog-cart before putting its heaven-born occupants to any more inconvenience than slightly slackening their speed. I thought the great man who was driving the trap would take no notice of my offence. But no! I was mistaken.

"For though we deem their short-lived fury past,
"Tis sure the mighty will avenge at last."

And what do you think this man of might did to wreak his vengeance on poor me. "Use his whip," you will say. No! He dare not do that in Bombay. What this gallant Jehu did was—would you believe it?—he kept abreast of me for a moment till I took myself quite to the left, and then with a sudden jerk brought his trap right on my horse, with the object of effecting a collision, which, however, I had the presence of mind to avoid by a hard pull at my left rein. I suppose this was done by that noble might only to give me a fright, at least my master thinks so, now that he has got all the circumstances from me, though at first he was inclined to believe the man was half seas over even at such an early hour, but my dull intellect is quite incapable of comprehending how a man in his senses could so far forget himself as to act in such a childish manner. I admit that I was in the wrong, but did that justify this *gora admi* in acting as he did?—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 15. APPARAM COACHMANIA.

STARVING THE HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have been told lately that the Imperial grants for provincial expenditure in the Bombay Presidency are to be curtailed by nineteen lakhs next year. I now learn that of this, a lakh and a quarter will be screwed out of the Medical Department. For this purpose the following changes are said to have been decided upon, *viz.*, one of the minor posts of assistant surgeons is to be abolished and given overot a hospital assistant, thus reducing the expenditure by about Rs. 900 per annum. One of the minor posts of hospital assistant has been abolished, making a further reduction of about Rs. 500. A few dhaees, ward-boys, and barbers are to be dismissed also. Putting down the number of these unfortunate employes at 30, the average monthly pay of each being Rs. 11 (dhaees Rs. 15, ward-boy Rs. 12, and barbers Rs. 7), there will be a still further reduction of about Rs. 3,500 thus giving a total of something like Rs. 5,000 per annum. What other changes are under contemplation with regard to the rest of the money, it is not possible to ascertain. But it is certain that an effort will be made to save a large amount, if not the whole of it, by limiting the supply of medicine to various Government dispensaries and hospitals in the Presidency. It is needless for me to point out the objectionable character of this method of economy, which, though always objectionable, is more so, now that the population is steadily increasing, and that the people have learnt to appreciate the benefits of Western medicine. That there are other and better ways of causing a great saving in the expenditure of the medical department cannot be denied. Dr. Moore, before he left for England, had sketched out a scheme in which he recommended that the 2nd and 3rd class Civil Surgeoncies be left open to Assistant Surgeons of the 1st grade of approved abilities and meritorious service, with a small increase of pay, leaving the 1st class Civil Surgeoncies and other higher appointments for service men as at present. This scheme has this great advantage, *viz.*, that not only will there be a great saving caused to the State without any loss whatever in the efficiency of the Department, but it will also redress the grievances of the hard-worked and poorly-paid Assistant Surgeons, both by raising their status and increasing their prospects with regard to their pay. I hope that by taking advantage of the opportunity, Lord Reay will associate his name with the much-needed change.

Jan. 14. ÆSCULAPIUS.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE annual Convocation of the Bombay University was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of conferring degrees. As in former years, the Convocation was held in the Cowasjee Jehangier Hall of the University, but the occasion was one to which more than usual importance was lent by the fact of the presence of the Chancellor of the University, H. E. the Governor. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity long before the procession of Fellows and University officers, which escorted the Chancellor, arrived shortly after 5 p.m. Among those present were Lady Reay, attended by Captain Hamilton, the Thakore Saheb of Limri, and the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

As the procession entered the Hall, His Excellency was recived with loud cheers, long and continued. Every one stood up and remained standing till H. E. the Governor, the Chancellor, took his seat. The candidates for degrees having been presented by the different deans and their degrees having been conferred, Dr. Peterson, the Registrar, read the following report of the University :—

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last convocation for conferring degrees, held on the 17th January, 1888. The report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, endowments to the University, and the more important academical events of the past year.

WILSON LECTURES.—Professor G. W. Forrest has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year, and will deliver during the present term a course of six lectures on English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

COLLEGES.—The Government Law Class, Poona, was recognized for the purposes of the first year's course for a further period of one year.

The Syndicate have had under consideration applications for further recognition from the Gujarat, Baroda and Samaldas Colleges, and will shortly recommend the Senate to recognize the Gujarat College for the purposes of the Second B. A. Examination, the Baroda College for the purposes of the First B. A. Examination, and the Samaldas College for the purposes of the First and the Second B. A. Examinations. The Senate will at the same time be moved to recognize the Government Law Class, Poona, for the purposes of the first year's course for another year. The Sind Arts Cllege was recognized for the purposes of the B. A. and B. Sc Degrees.

REGULATIONS.—The new course in Civil Engineering for the Degree of L. C. E. received the sanction of Government. Detailed regulations for the University School Final Examination were passed by the Senate, and have received the sanction of Government. The first examination under this scheme is fixed to be held in December of the present year.

ENDOWMENTS.—In May 1885 His Highness Bhagvat Singji, LL.D., Fellow of the University, offered a sum of Rs. 5,000 as a permanent endowment, the interest to be spent in forming a University Bhagvat Singji collection of Sanskrit manuscripts. His Highness subsequently added a further sum of Rs. 1,000 to be spent, as occasion should offer, in forming the nucleus of the proposed collection. The Syndicate entrusted the task of purchasing manuscripts to Dr. P. Peterson, and have now the pleasure of reporting that a number of valuable manuscripts have been secured for the collection, and are held at the disposal of scholars in the University Library.

During the year under report an offer of Rs. 6,150 for the foundation of a gold medal, to be called" The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Gold Medal, has been accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and regulations for awarding the medals have been framed. The Syndicate have also had under consideration the following offers of additional endowments :—

(1) An offer of Rs. 3,000 from the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883 for the foundation of a scholarship.

(2) An offer of Rs. 22,500 from the Commitee of the Sir James Fergusson Memorial Fund for the foundation of two scholarships.

(3) An offer of Rs. 5,000 made originally by the late Mr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Petit, and now continued by his father Mr. Nasarwanji Manockji Petit, for the foundation of a scholarship.

(4) An offer of Rs. 30,000 from Shaik Bhaudin Vazir Saheb, Junagad, for the foundation of a fellowship in memory of the late Navab of Junagad.

(5) An offer of Rs. 15,000 from the honorary secretaries of the Sujna Gokulji Zalla Memorial Fund for the foundation of a Vedant prize.

(6) An offer of Rs. 5,000 from the honorary secretaries Vallabdas Valji Memorial Fund for the foundation of a scholarship and a gold medal.

(7) An offer of Rs. 12,000 from the President Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Cutch Memorial Fund, for the foundation of two scholarships (one to be tenable at the Victoria Technical Institute).

(8) An offer of Rs. 6,000 from Mr. Harkissondas Narottamdas for the foundation of a Lady Reay gold medal and a scholarship for female medical student.

These offers will shortly be submitted to the Senate for acceptance.

ADDRESS TO THE BOLOGNA UNIVERSITY.—An invitation to take part in the celebration of the eighth centenary of the University of Bologna was received and accepted by the Syndicate on behalf of the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir Raymond West, kindly consented to represent the University on that auspicious occasion, and was the bearer of the following address :—

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Bombay send, through their Vice-Chancellor, hearty greeting to the ancient and renowned University of Bologna on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the eighth centenary, not of its foundation, but of its strength and vigour. To this infant University it is a high honor to be invited to take part in such a ceremony, to be addressed as a sister by the most ancient seat of learning in Europe. The University of Bombay claims to be the child as well as sister of the University of Bologna. Bologna rekindled in Italy, amidst the very depth of mediæval darkness, the light of Roman literature, and gave Law, Medicine and Letters to Modern Europe. We rejoice to know that the light that then lightened Bologna and Europe burns in your ancient University as brightly to-day. But we have a dearer interest in your prosperity. For as Bologna gave, while it kept, the sacred flame to the Universities of England and Scotland, so have these Universities flashed it across the sea to this distant quarter of the globe. The University of Bombay gazes with reverential admiration at the spectacle of your ancient Academy reviving, with a reviving Italy, in a second youth which gives promise of an immortality like that of truth and science; and humbly hopes that, with her sister Universities in this land, she may imitate her glorious examplar and source, and be for India and Asia what Bologna has been for Europe. Honoured by taking part in this ceremony she sends loving regards and prayers for Bologna's great and still greater future.

RESIGNATION OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The University has sustained a heavy loss by the resignation of Sir Raymond West, Vice-Chancellor since 1880, who for a long series of years has rendered the University invaluable services. The project of an Act for this University, due to his initiative, is now before Government, who have been asked to take such steps as they may think fit for furthering the measure. The movement thus inaugurated will, it is hoped, eventually, by the action of the Legislature, secure for this and the sister Universities a large accession of self-governing powers. By this University the step taken on this occasion by the late Vice-Chancellor will long be remembered as a signal instance of the wisdom and unwearied devotion with which Sir Raymond West has so long guided her counsels.

This was followed by the usual address, which was delivered by the Chancellor, who said :

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate:—The past academic year has been one of unusual activity. The chief event has been the discussion of the bill framed by the late Vice-Chancellor. Its importance was clearly shown by the exhaustive debates which took place when it was considered. These debates bore witness to the fact that there is in the Senate much academic vitality, that various interests are well represented, and that there is no danger that rash innovations will be received with favour. The amended Bill is now before Government, and it will receive from Government a most careful scrutiny. Meanwhile the University is engaged in considering what changes should be introduced in the various examinations, and as these changes entail alterations of the programmes of studies, you are virtually engaged on reform of higher education. As your proposals, gentlemen, are still incomplete, and as Government will have to deal with them in course of time, I am precluded from joining in the discussion. The University School Final Examination has now become an accomplished fact. It will be the terminus of secondary education, and to those who do not wish to enter upon a University career it will be the final examination. It has been accepted by Government as a test for entrance to the public service. It will give to Matriculation its proper status as the entrance examinatian to the University, and give to those who do not seek a University education a distinctive diploma. The recognition of the Sind Arts College for the purposes of the B. A. and B. Sc. Degrees from the beginning of this year will, I hope, give to education in Sind the impulse which that province needs, and it is a tribute paid to the energy of our Sind friends in improving their higher education which Government as well as the University thoroughly appreciate. We paid our tribute of respect to the University of Bologna, at its jubilee, and cemented our friendly relations with that ancient seat of Italian learning, by the deputation of our Vice-Chancellor, who was able to convince himself of the high esteem in which that University is held by the Italians and their King. The most unfortunate event of the year has undoubtedly been the serious loss the University has sustained in the resignation of Sir Raymond West, its learned Vice-Chancellor. The loss of the University has been the gain of Government. Another blow was inflicted by the departure of the distinguished Principal of the Grant Medical College. In Dr. Vandyke Carter, the University has lost a man who lived for science, and whose whole life was devoted to its pursuit with a singleness of aim which has left its beneficial influence behind, and established a tradition which must be guarded as a precious heirloom. In the Law Faculty we have to mourn the death of Mr. Tyrrell-Leith, the founder of the Anthropological Society, and an ardent lover of books. The archæological world will long venerate the memory of the late Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, on whom my own *alma mater*, the University of Leyden, conferred the rare distinction of an honorary degree. Dr. Buhler was fully justified in writing: "I trust that all European Orientalists will join with his compatriots in order to do honour to the memory of their distinguished colleague who spent his whole life in the pursuit of disinterested scientific work." I need only refer to the memoir of the late Pundit read before the Asiatic Society on the 21st of May by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik. We have to congratulate two ladies on their attainment of the B. A. degree and the Parsee and Jewish communities on their success, as well as Mr. Ardeshir Framji, one of the recently appointed Fellows, who at the same time has the pleasure of seeing another of his daughters pass in the first B. A. examination, and his son take the degree of B. A. with honours. The same Mahomedan student who was first last year in the Matriculation Examination stands alone in the first division of the Previous Examination, having obtained the Hughlings' English Prize and the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship. A Portuguese student is first in the Bo Sc. Examination, and a Mahratta takes the first place in the Matriculation, so that several sections of our community divide the honours between them. This is as it should be, and shows that all classes of the community realise the necessity of exerting themselves.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

It is an encouraging feature in the history of this University that it has become an annual duty to record the large and continually increasing benefactions which it receives. The gifts which have been accepted during the past year, together with those which are shortly to be laid before the Senate for its acceptance, amount to the large sum of Rs. 1,03,100. These have come from the different parts of Western India to which the influence of this University extends, from the more distant Kutch and Junagadh, as well as from the City of Bombay and the nearer parts of the Presidency, and they are designed for the furtherance of several of the branches of learning over which the University presides. Medicine, Indian Philosophy, Literature, Science and Law are included within the scope of these benefactions, and it is a matter for congratulation not only that the interest of the people of Western India in the University is so widespread, but also that it shows so intelligent an appreciation of the University's varied wants and of the special need of the time. The munificent gift made by Bai Motlibai of Rs. 1,50,000, together with a valuable site for an Obstetric Hospital, and Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit's well timed offer of Rs. 1,25,000 for a hospital for children's diseases and for gynæcological research and, in close proximity to the Cama Hospital, the obstetric hospital to which the Allbless family devote a gift of Rs. 60,000, have placed this city under great obligations to these generous benefactors. In addition to fulfilling their primary object, the alleviation of human suffering, these endowments will give an impulse to special departments of medical study, and it is therefore fitting that they should find mentioned on this occasion. It is unnecessary to allude on this occasion in any detail to the great national movement which has for its aim the provision of efficient medical aid to the women of India, but I refer to it in this connection, because amongst the gifts which it falls to me to announce are several which show a laudable desire to associate the University with this great movement. We have the Sir James Fergusson Scholarship for lady medical students, to which part of the sum of Rs. 22,500 presented to the University for scholarships by the Sir James Fergusson Memorial Committee has been devoted; the sum of Rs. 3,000 bestowed by the Women of India Medical Fund Committee for a similar purpose; and the sum of Rs. 6,000 presented by Mr. Harkissondas Narotamdas for the foundation of a Lady Reay Gold Medal and Scholarship also to be awarded to successful lady competitors. The desire to advance the cause of Mahomedan education is represented by the wisely directed liberality of Bahudin Vazir Saheb of Junagadh, who has placed the sum of Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the University for the foundation of a scholarship in memory of Sir Mohobat Khan Bahadur, the late Nawab of Junagadh, to be awarded preferentially to Mahomedan graduates of the University. We may congratulate the Vazir Saheb on the fact that the number of Mahomedan students taking distinguished position on the lists of the University, gives promise that his munificent gift will not remain inoperative. Associated with the same Native State is the gift of Rs. 15,000 in commemoration of the late Rao Bahadur Sujora Gokalji Zala, Devan of Junagadh, which his friends and admirers have handed to the University for the encouragement of the study of the Vedanta, a system of philosophy in which the late Devan was himself so proficient, as shown in the record of his life written by Mr. Javerilal Umiashaukar Yajnik. The services rendered by another administrator to the neighbouring State of Kutch—I refer to its late Devan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbai—are similarly commemorated by the gift of Rs. 12,000 bestowed upon the University for the purpose of founding two scholarships, one to be connected with the science course of study in the University, the other with the Victoria Jubilee Technical College. I am glad to observe that the Bhattia community is beginning to associate itself with the work of the University. The committee of the Valabhdas Valji Memorial Fund has placed the sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the University for the encouragement of higher education in the Bhattia community, by the awarding of a scholarship to the most deserving Bhattia student passing the Matriculation examination. Zend and Pehlvi scholarships will receive an impulse from the recognition of the Zend and Pehlvi languages in the higher examinations of the University, and from the scholarship endowed by Mr. Nasarvanji Manekji Patit, in memory of his much-lamented son, the late Mr. Jamshedji Nasarvanji. In thus carrying out the unfulfilled purposes of his son, Mr. Nasarvanji Manekji Petit has raised an additional memorial to one whose life was distinguished by high and generous aims. Within the last day or two the secretaries of the Spencer Memorial Fund have presented to the University the sum of Rs. 5,100 for the endowment of a prize of books in memory of the late Mr. N. Spencer, Barrister-at-Law, late Judge of the Small Cause Court. This prize will perpetuate a worthy and honoured name, and the winners of this prize, we trust, will be influenced by the example of one who was during so many years a good judge and a trusted friend of the people. I have great pleasure in noticing the donation of my friend, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, K.C.I.E., to establish and increase a collection of Sanskrit manuscripts to be available to all scholars in this University. I should like to be able to add to this enumeration of benefactions that the Bhagvanlal Memorial Fund was in a flourishing condition, but I now make an earnest appeal for the support which its name and its object deserve.

"A GROWING DISTRUST OF THE EDUCATED CLASSES."

There is in certain quarters, in various parts of the globe, a growing distrust of the educated classes—a latent misgiving in India with regard to the policy of Macaulay's Minute and of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, embodying the principles of the Whig party any departure from which in this respect the people of England would, I feel sure, view with regret. That distrust, gentlemen, is to my mind absolutely groundless, if it refers to classes who come under the sway of sound educators. There is a danger, a very great danger, in partial, superficial, and unreal education. Such education, however, is a mere sham, a parody of University education. The danger lies in the absence of a really educated class. A man may have passed a score of examinations, and still not be qualified to call himself an educated man, because he is deficient in the refinement which always accompanies and betokens academic distinction.

THE UNIVERSITY STANDARD.

Universities in one sense are exclusive. They cannot tolerate any standard but the highest, they cannot recognize any education but that which at once places a man in a separate category. On the other hand, Universities are accessible to all who submit themselves to the strictest discipline. Subject to that condition and in that sense they are absolutely democratic. An intellectual aristocracy is recruited from all stations in life, but it is an aristocracy to which nobody can belong who does not satisfy the highest tests, those which obtain in the republic of letters, and we must add the republic of sciences. The franchise in this republic can never be lowered and must always rise higher as literature and science are constantly adding to their treasures. The meter of University standards is simply that which is given by an ever-increasing stock of knowledge. If you lower the franchise with the standards and reject the meter, you cease to belong to this great republic of letters, your education is not higher education, and your educated classes sail under false colours, Indian Universities cannot escape from a rule which is binding on all Universities, and there is no reason why they should evade it. There is nothing in the conditions of social or of individual life in India to discourage that severe application to scientific training which alone gains admission to the academic ranks. There is plenty of leisure, and there is nothing in the social customs of India, to deter a man from leading a student's life. I need only quote Sir H. Maine, whose loss India mourns as much as England to convince you that individual capacity and especially the versatility, the flexibility of mind which predisposes to academic studies exists in India to a very large extent. Sir H. Maine's opinion was : "in those subjects in which high proficiency may reasonably be expected the evidence of industry, quickness and clearness of head, is not very materially smaller than the proof of similar qualities furnished by a set of English examination papers. Superficiality will to some extent form a part of the results of every examination, but I cannot conscientiously say that I have seen much more of it here than in the papers of older Universities." Want of energy, want of sustained effort, the desire to avoid the strain of hard labour, these are our foes. In Mr. Bright we have a brilliant illustration how the equivalent of academic distinction can be achieved without a previous University career, by the adoption of academic discipline in after-life. His forcible style derives its vigorous simplicity from his command of pure Anglo-Saxon words. We are at the parting of the roads. Indian Universities must choose. They may consider it sufficient to examine in ever-increasing numbers young men who will delude themselves with the notion that a University degree is equivalent to Academic birthright, or they may confer the latter not in name but in reality. Constant improvement of the method of teaching, even where Universities are not teaching bodies, belongs to their domain. I am very far from advocating a system of centralisation such as is represented by the French Université. I am quite willing to admit that higher education can be imparted in a variety of ways, and that infinite harm would be done by stereotyping the method. What I contend is, that a University cannot fulfil its obligations towards higher education by mere examinations, least of all in India, where the Western University system is an obsolutely new creation, an exotic which requires very careful nursing. I am afraid that to our present system the criticism of Mgr. Dupanloup is applicable: "Le programme, qui a engendré le manuel, qui a engendré le préparateur, et qui, tous les trois, ont engendré la ruine de la haute éducation intellectuelle." And the opinion of Mgr. Dupanloup is also that of M. Bersot, who attributed the decay of higher education to the fct that examinations had been made the foundation of University teaching. Unless our Universities take a wider conception of their responsibility, higher education must decay. Let me once more quote Sir H. Maine: "It is quite true that conceit and scepticism are the products of an arrested development of knowledge." Therefore he says: "intelectual cultivation should be constantly progressive."

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

In three faculties at least the Government is alone directly responsible for progress. As long as it alone appoints Professors of Medicine and of Law and of Engineering, it exercises a more immediate influence than the University can exercise through its examinations. In the Faculty of Medicine we have introduced reforms of a tentative character, circumscribed by existing regulations. The principle of those reforms is to strengthen the scientific character of the Institution, to create a faculty, membership of which will constitute the highest reward for professional ability; to ensure continuity of teaching as well as to open possibilities of research; to make the fullest use of the splendid opportunities which this city offers to the medical student by throwing our hospitals open to the best men of the local profession, so that their classical knowledge may benefit our students, and that they themselves may remain in touch with medical science. In doing this —and I only discovered the fact after the Government Resolution was issued—I find that we have acted in accordance with the views of the two eminent late Principals of this College. Dr. Cook said on March 2nd 1882, at a distribution of prizes to the students: "I would strongly advocate that the process might be immediately begun by the appointment of members of the general profession as a supplementary staff to the existing hospitals. While I hope the time is not far distant when other hospitals may spring up in this city and elsewhere, which may be entirely under the management of medical men independent of the medical service." According to Dr. Cook, "the profession had reached a stage when it may lay claim to a share of those public duties which, though they should be here as elsewhere unpaid, bring with them their own reward." On the 10th of February 1883 at the annual meeting of the Grant Medical College, Dr. Carter gave it as his opinion that "it has become urgently desirable to appoint a few talented native tutors and demonstrators, whose whole time would be devoted to the learner's benefit; and he might ask whether or not it be expedient also to nominate an assistant or deputy professor in the more highly technical subjects, who on emergency, or as a successor, could take the place of the full professor." "The suggestion," he further said, "seems not amiss, that college professors be always taken as they are in the chief European colleges from amongst the best qualified men available, wherever to be found; and eventually it may happen that a moiety, at least, of our teachers will be thus derived from the *alumni* of Grant College their *alma mater*." A great deal more remains to be done. How much you will understand if I give you the programme of lectures by Professors of the Medical Faculty of the University of Amsterdam.

	Chairs.
Anatomy, General and Comparative	1
Physiology, Microscopy, Practical Physiology	2
Pathology, Practical Pathology	3
Morbid Anatomy, Forensic Medicine	4
Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Therapeutics	5
Surgery, Clinical Surgery	6
Clinical Medicine	7
Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery	8
Ophthalmology	9
Hygiene	10
Obstetrics	11
Dermatology	12
Aural Disease	13
Chemistry	14
Materia Medica	15
Botany	16

Besides the above, courses of instruction are given by lecturers in the following :—

Military Surgery	1
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	2
Gynæcology	3
Bacteriology	4
Surgery	5
Histology	6
Diseases of the Nervous System	7

I purposely take that University, and not the Strasburg programme, for this reason, that the University of Amsterdam is a Municipal creation, entirely supported by Municipal funds, and as such it teaches a lesson which our Corporation may take to heart, in contributing to the further development of higher education in this city. Local self-government in this city would cover itself with glory if it showed a due appreciation of the requirements of higher education, and filled up the many gaps which exist in our system. To the enlightened heads of Native States whose subjects obtain their training at our colleges, who recruit their doctors, surgeons, jurists, engineers, from our colleges, I should also like to point out what a splendid field our University offers to their liberality. I am happy to be able to state that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., who has on several previous occasions given proof of the interest he takes in the formation of education, has telegraphed to me to-day that he is prepared to guarantee a salary of Rs. 6,000 for three years, and if the result is successful, for two years more, in order that a separate Professor of Therapeutics may be appointed."

SPECIAL AND OCCASIONAL TEACHING.

There is another precedent which might be followed by the Medical Faculty. One of the most important events in the life of our University has been the foundation in 1888 of a Chair of Agricultural Chemistry for the whole of India. This has been brought about by a combined effort of the various Provinces on the invitation of the Government of India. It has thus become possible to secure an eminent Professor, who will divide his time among the various Provinces, and his advent will mark a new era in agricultural education. The same principle can be applied to other branches. We thereby gain the immense advantage of obtaining the best tuition, and we spread its benefits over the whole country. Through co-operation of the various Provinces, we preserve intact the progressive development due to and dependent on decentralisation, and we obtain results which the absence of co-operation would imperil. We may give further extension to this principle. Nothing would stimulate higher education more in India than lectures on any subject, by a highly qualified expert, even though he could not permanently be absorbed in our staff. I do not see why eminent men at home should not be invited to give a course of lectures at our Universities. Occasional teaching of this kind would in any faculty, not only benefit the students, but graduates and others would secure thereby a fresh impetus to their own intellectual life. If we could have induced Lord Herschell and Mr. Bryce to give us, whilst they were here, some of the treasures of thier store of knowledge, we should certainly have been the better for it, even though no examination tested the results. I shall not fail to communicate with my University friends on the subject. It is a great mistake to confine higher teaching to those who occupy chairs. Universities should seize every opportunity of opening their doors to those whose learning can be made available, even though it is only for a short period. As long as excellence is reached, it matters very little what the nature of the connection is of the lecturer with the University.

THE NEED FOR ENDOWMENTS.

To attain excellence we must have endowments, and select carefully the beneficiaries of the endowments. Sir John Strachey, in his valuable book on India, bears testimony to the "remarkable aptitude for surgery" of the Natives of India, "to the great aptitude shown by them in the practice of surgery and medicine." This University must make use of these gifts, and its energetic initiative will lay the foundation of what I cannot help thinking is destined to be one of the foremost scientific bodies. Amsterdam has certainly not the many advantages which are at our disposal. I am only too well aware of the difficulties which it had to conquer, as I had with some of my friends in the States-General to fight very hard to secure a small majority in favor of a character for the University, but the Municipal Corporation of Amsterdam has amply justified our anticipations of its fostering care of the Institution of which it is most justly proud.

THE TEACHING OF LAW.

With regard to the Faculty of Law, the observations I have made with regard to Medicine equally apply. That Faculty also is undermanned, and its full equipment is desirable for many reasons. In all countries with a strong bureaucracy—and India will for a long time to come have to be administred on bureaucratic principles—it it desirable that all branches of the bureaucracy should have a thorough knowledge of administrative law, of the principles underlying their practical work, and from which it derives a value that in the absence of such knowledge it lacks. For admission to the Public Service, attendance at lectures on public law, of which administrative law forms part, should, I think, be made compulsory. Administrators in local bodies will also avoid many errors if they have sought such knowledge before they seek the votes of electors. All those who aspire to take part in public affairs should make use of the opportunity given them. This University cannot allow the stigma which the absence of such teaching entails to rest on it even temporarily. The best illustration of the malignant results of the absence of such teaching is to be found in the misunderstandings which must arise when principles have not been mastered. No controversy should have arisen about local self-government if a clear understanding of its meaning had been the results of previous University teaching. I do not wish to give an essay on the subject, as I am not a candidate for the chair which will ere long, I trust, be created, but I may briefly point out what a lecture on the subject would contain. It would point out how you can have in the same country unity of legislation without unity of administration; self-government without autonomy; partial decentralisation; unity both of legislation and of administration; absence both of self-government and of autonomy, absolute centralisation; variety of legislation with unity of administration or legislative decentralisation with administrative centralisation; variety of legislation; and variety of administration—self-government combined with autonomy; absolute decentralisation.

THE STUDY OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

In England we have self-government without autonomy—Acts of Parliament rule and overrule every detail of the administration, but the administration is not carried out by a bureaucracy; it is left to a variety of local bodies to carry out the laws. These local bodies, however, have no legislative functions. In England, we have the maximum of legislative centralisation with the minimum of bureaucratic centralisation and of autonomy. The administration is carried on by the people themselves, but it is carried on without autonomy on lines laid down by the central legislature. There are no inferior legislative bodies with independent powers. A strong legislative centralisation is quite compatible with delegation of administrative powers to local bodies, subject to carry out what the law prescribes, and unable to follow their own inclinations or to wander outside a strictly defined legal sphere. The results of this system are general respect for the law based on general understanding of the law, as all classes of the community are called upon to join in its execution, absence of conflict between the central law and the laws promulgated by other legislative units, absence of bureaucracy except for the highest Imperial concerns. In France we have neither self-government nor autonomy. "L'Etat c'est moi" means that the lawgiver, whoever he is, not only legislates for the whole country, but administers it. No self-government is tolerated; no independent local administrators are tolerated, whoever disposes of legislative power also disposes of administrative power. Whether the form of Government be autocratic, democratic, or parliamentary, its distinguishing characteristic, common to all these forms of government, is that Frenchmen have no self-government, but are governed by a bureaucracy which receives its impulse, its ideas from Paris, whatever may be the special idiosyncrasies of the populations to whom laws are applied. For local autonomy and for local administration there is no room in such a system because they might develop the germs of antagonism to the central power. The Prefet and the Maire received their instructions from the Home Department. Advice may be tendered by Committees which are elected, but they are not administering bodies as ours are. The next system is that of Germany and of Austria: a great variety of legislative units, but a strong bureaucracy in all of them, and a strong bureaucracy for Imperial purposes. Legislative and administrative centralisation in essentials; legislative and administrative decentralisation in details, to suit the heterogeneous elements out of which these Empires are composed, great care being taken, that in all matters not essential to the security of the Empire, the idiosyncrasies of its component parts should be respected, and the bureaucracy should not come into conflict with the traditions and customs of the people. In the United States of North America we find self-government as well as autonomy, decentralisation of the legislation and of the administration, but great constitutional safeguards and effective means to prevent any departure from the written Constitution by any member of the Confederation. It is clear, gentlemen, from an academic point of view, that to an Indian student of political institutions, those of Germany and Austria will be the most interesting, because they give us in some features of their internal administration an insight into the probable future of the development of administrative institutions in this Empire. I apply this only to our administration, and even then with many limitations. I do not draw the parallel between German Sovereigns and Native Chiefs, for which Burke is taken to task by Sir Alfred Lyall, the most academic Anglo-Indian of our times, in the 8th chapter of his Asiatic Studies. All students of politics will eschew such parallels, and statesmen will also be extremely cautious in checking the historical evolution of national institutions by transplantations. The hereditary patel is, from the student's point of view, the most interesting institution we have. No parallel could be drawn of that interesting personage, and I should be very sorry to see him transformed into a French Maire, either elected or nominated. I regret extremely that I cannot enter into further details, but I trust I have said enough to indicate that much inquiry and the comparative study of Institutions is required before we venture on remarks which too often only betray the absolute ignorance of speakers who have not grasped the difference between autonomy and self-government, and who fancy that the delegation of administrative duties implies the exercise of legislative powers. Philistinism is the frame of mind which purposely ignores the magnitude of a problem, and does not attempt even to understand its outlines, but develops a crude judgment and ready-made theories. The great object of a Faculty of Low is to teach those who aspire to take part in public life jurisprudence not as the art of jurisdiction, but in its connection with moral and social sciences in its philosophical and historical aspect. In this relation besides a Chair of Public Law, Chairs of Philosophy of Law, of Political Economy, of Commercial and of International Law are necessary. They presuppose, of course, that the student has in the Faculty of Arts been well trained in the method of historical inquiry from a sociological point of view, and has had a sound general education.

"A FACULTY OF POLITICS."

As a school for barristers or solicitors, the Faculty of Law will have to provide a Chair of Roman Law, of Civil Law, of Criminal Law, of Civil and Criminal Procedure, of Medical Jurisprudence, of Hindu and of Mahomedan Law, leaving it to their discretion to attend the lectures in the other division of the Faculty of Law, which would naturally be attended by the sons of Chiefs and by those aspiring to serve the State in a bureaucratic character, as well as by those who might consider it their special vocation to take a share in public affairs. In both divisions of the Law of Faculty the chief object should be to train the men in the method of juridical argument so that future legal studies should be guided and facilitated by this previous training. The omission in the University curriculum in England of a Faculty of Politics is indefensible, and as institutions become more democratic the necessity of political training becomes greater. It is a remarkable fact that in the reign of Henry VIII. it was intended to make use of the confiscated property of the monasteries to lay the foundation of a College for training public servants, who were to be taught general history, modern languages and the history of diplomacy. The king unfortunately diverted the funds to his favourites. My friends Mr. Bryce and Mr. Oscar Browning have taken up the subject at their respective Universities, and Professor Lorimer has not ceased to insist on its consideration in Scotch University Reform. I should have given prominence to it in the London Teaching University movement with which I was closely connected in its initial stages, and which has made considerable progress, mainly due to the untiring efforts on behalf of that cause of my friend Sir George Young. The last development of political education in England which has been brought to my notice is that of starting precocious young orators on platforms, to while away the time until the guest of the evening arrives. If we substitute "parler" for "penser" in the following sentence, we may apply Sainte Beuve's harsh criticism of de Tocqueville, as a mild criticism of such oratorical efforts: "il a commencé à parler avant d'avoir rien appris : ce qui fait qu'il a quelquefois parlé creux." I cannot conceive a worse political school than the platform for immature politicians. Rather let us exact from them an essay on the causes of instability of Government in France as a test, not a competitive examination. On the other hand, I fully admit that the platform as a means of downward filtration of the ideas of those who have mature experience in indispensable. I have been a cordial supporter of the movement organised by my right honble friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer for extension of University lectures. There is some risk that Universities, when they start such movements, lose sight of their proper duties, but the risk is counterbalanced by the good results of such lectures and their sobering influence. In countries where a practical turn of mind prevails, and suspicion of academic thought is widespread, it behoves those who represent academic ideas to deal gently with Philistinism. Matthew Arnold, whose untimely death all University men deeply regret, has left us a precious legacy in his writings on this subject. In India, as in Germany and in Italy, this danger is not very great. India has always had in the Brahmin element of its society an essentially academic element, which only needs development in the right direction to raise the standard of higher education. In the development of these Universities the educated classes of India will find a much more congenial and useful sphere than in other pursuits. It is through the Universities that they can obtain their highest reward and become directly associated with their fellow-workers of the Universities in Europe. Indian and English Universities can assist each other in various ways, and their relations will be closer according to the measure in which they both raise the academic standard and extend their influence. The surest test of a nation's status among civilised nations is the esteem in which Universities are held.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND THE STUDY OF THE VERNACULARS.

I need not say much about other faculties. In the Faculty of Arts greater attention must be paid to the study of history and to the study of the Vernaculars. A University which neglects the lessons which history has to teach neglects one of its first duties. History provides the data which are necessary to illustrate the development of other studies. No study of politics is possible without knowledge of history; nor of political economy, finance, legislation, art. I shall not enter into the controversy about the Vernaculars. To say that higher education has no concern with the spoken languages of the country, that they have nothing from which a student can derive advantage is a proposition which seems to be essentially unacademic, neither can it be regarded favourably from the utilitarian point of view. Colonel Lees' proposal, accepted by Sir Alfred Lyall, of an Oriental Faculty, as well as an English Faculty of Arts, giving freedom to graduates in either, is one which I believe to be practicable and desirable. Last year we were able to cement our friendly relation with the French Orientalist school by conferring a fellowship on Mr. James Darmesteter, and this year we are again fortunate in having recruited a distinguished Arabic scholar in M. Gasselin, the French Consul.

The Faculty of Arts has this advantage over other faculities that the institutions affiliated to it are more numerous. This will make it easy by a proper distribution of work and a concerted programme to secure better results and to provide for a greater number of Chairs, each College taking up some special subject. The system of inter-collegiate lecturers is quite applicable to our wants. By it we can obviate the evils which result from the absence of a central control of our higher teaching Institutions. Where the state has absolute control of the Universities a systematic arrangement follows. Whatever may be the advantages derived from State control, in India we should lose enormously by such centralisation. Great benefits have accrued to higher education from the disinterested activity of private bodies, and any interference with that activity would deprive India of moral as well as of intellectual forces which are of the greatest value. In selecting as the Vice-Chancellor a distinguished Principal of one of the aided Colleges—the successor of Dr. Wilson—Government have placed on record that they are fully alive to the merits of institutions which contribute in such marked degree to our University life. Guizot's opinion : "de tous les monopoles le pire est celui de l'enseignement" is certainly applicable to India. Of science, I shall only say that the question must arise whether it should not have a faculty of its own, combined with that of Civil Engineering. Science has of late attained such a distinctive character, embraces so many subjects, that it may well have a separate faculty all to itself [redacted]

the College of Science at Poona, this is virtually the case, and as science is sure to enlarge its sphere, it will become impossible to consider it any longer as a division of the Arts Faculty.

A DEGREE IN AGRICULTURE.

A special degree in agriculture should, I think, be given. In India the higher study of agriculture should be encouraged, and its distinctive character recognised by a special degree, although both Agriculture and Civil Engineering may very well be combined with Science in the same faculty, as they are combined at the College of Science in Poona, for the equipment of which Government accept the responsibility—a responsibility which is much lightened by the admirable manner in which the Principal of the College, Dr. Cooke, discharges his very heavy duties, and knows how to meet fresh demands for extension, the latest of which relates to Botany.

THE NATURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Indian Universities have a very complex part to play. A very wide field of operations inclusive of every intellectual aspiration of the various classes of their countrymen has to be occupied. The demands of Western as well as the time honoured demands of Eastern civilisation must be met. For the latter your own resources suffice—for the former you reply on our assistance. It is our duty to give it ungrudgingly. Our illustrious predecessors have admitted the justice of your claim. England must give to India a due proportion of its best men, and I am not aware that for a British subject there is a more honourable profession than that of holding an appointment in the department of higher education in India. To fill it worthily he must give to it his full powers unreservedly. You have known such men, and they live in your grateful recollection. Unless Indian Universities receive the best representatives of English learning they must fail, and failure in this instance entails positive and not merely negative results. A University which ceases to impart higher knowledge, to encourage sobriety of thought, which has no hold over the hearts as well as over the minds of its students becomes a destructive agency. It fosters the unwholesome growth of flippant tendencies. Instead of turning out well-disciplined scholars, it sends forth young men who are self satisfied and unaware that they are barely beginning to realise the magnitude of problems which have been unveiled, and with which they deal with the arrogance which always waits on ignorance. Because they mistake the distance which separates them from those who have not tasted the fruits of higher education, they forget that the distance by which they are separated from the men who are really educated is much greater, and that they are not even on the threshold of the regions where the highest culture reigns supreme. No man is highly educated who does not approach with awe and reverence any subject with which he must deal authoritatively. There is a French expression which better than any other stigmatises this unwarrantable precocious self-confidence: "Il ne se doute de rien" which may be translated, 'he has not fathomed the depths of his own ignorance.' Higher education leads to the exactly opposite result. Indifferent teaching must inevitably lead to self-conceit in those who receive it, and self-conceit is the certain road to decay of individuals and of nations. All history is there to prove it. Democracies are especially prone to it. They are impatient of rebuke and of restraint. Higher education is largely made up of rebukes and of restraints. It is merciless on all preconceived theories, on all unsound doctrines, on all that is unreal, and it rejects all that is unfinished and superficial. It condemns to exile those who are not continually grappling with their own ignorance. It laughs at those who, not having begun the ascent, think they enjoy the view which is only visible from the summit. If Indian Universities do not produce such results than they are only Universities in name. The sooner we recognise the fact the better. The remedy is not far to seek. You must be hypercritical in the selection of the men to whom you confide this enormous trust. We must recruit for our Indian Universities in England, in India, if necessary on the Continent of Europe men, who, fully alive themselves to the exigencies of higher education, will refuse to be satisfied with anything less than the reality. In Indian Universities we can build up a stronghold in which a high tone will prevail capable of resisting the adverse and vulgarising influences which are ever at work endeavouring to poison even the most intelligent strata of society. But we can only hope to do so if the garrison of those strongholds is composed of the *élite* of both nations. It is only by the combined efforts of the wisest men in England, of the wisest men in India, that we can hope to establish in this old home of learning real Universities which will give a fresh impulse to learning, to research, to criticism, which will inspire reverence and impart strength and self-reliance to future generations of our and of your countrymen. The sooner we recognise our weakness on the academic sine the better. Intellectual wealth is to be found in nations which are not rich in other respects; we have only to mention Germany and Italy and Scotland to show that a country need not be wealthy to indulge in academic luxuries. We have lately witnessed a strong protest against the system of competitive examinations as opposed to the development of man's faculties. In many of the arguments which have been urged against multiplication of examinations we have a just criticism especially of the evil influence of that system on University teaching which is constantly opening up new courses of study, and which in the same degree must restrict its examinations to an absolute minimum. Universities are, in the first place, called to train the few who will in their turn open up new avenues of learning, and who for that purpose devote their lives to literary, scientific or critical studies. The history of all great Universities is the history of men who have thrown a new light on the subject which they had made their own particular field of research, or of men who have brought to light errors of past times, or of men who have exposed fallacies which obtained during their lives, whether they were recognised as fallacies by their own or by a subsequent generation. The best organised University is the University which leaves to its professors the maximum of time for original research for independent criticism, for culture in all its ramifications. The duty of Universities is to keep intact the highest traditions of a people by constantly raising the standard of its intellectual life, by an unflinching opposition to degrading and demoralising tendencies which weaken the fibre of nations. You must enthrone on the high seats of learning all that is noble, all that is brilliant, all that is superior in the nation. You must give to rising generations the benefit of the afflatus of the genius of a preceding generation and also—if it exists—of their own. It is the nature of the environment which in most cases decides the future of clever young men and the future of nations. It is impossible to overrate the influence exercised by men who know how to appeal to the best instincts of the rising generation—who kindle in them enthusiasm for the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. For such men, for such students, examinations are unnecessary, because they are constantly examining themselves. Study has no other meaning than perpetual self-examination. No real student ever ceases to examine his results. Periodical University examinations are from this point of view mainly a necessary evil, because they presuppose that previous studies have not answered their object, and inasmuch as they lead to subsequent cessation of inquiry are destructive of study as a continuous process of examination. Universities are intended for higher studies, for new departures in every branch of learning, for those who wish to live the higher life in perfect independence of the errors which beguile the outside world.

The nation which cements that higher life, which tries to ascend to the higher level, is the nation which must occupy a foremost place. The nation which neglects such aspirations, which disregards such influences, which thereby degrades University life must inevitably fall back in the intellectual race. The leaders of Universities should constantly be on the watch against every attempt made to decoy them into byways, astray from the ascent to higher latitudes.

THE PROTEST AGAINST EXAMINATIONS.

The protest to which I have alluded is an opportune protest against such an attempt. Examinations instituted by those who teach in order to see whether their teaching is assimilated and is rightly understood and is bearing fruit, are necessary and useful, especially if they lead to the immediate exclusion of those undergraduates who are unfit to grasp the meaning of the lessons they receive, a process which should be adhered to sternly. But examinations which have no connection with the higher teaching, and are principally instituted to assist employers of labour in the selection of their servants, whether the employer is the State or a Company, have no relation whatever to the main object for which Universities are instituted. The object of the men who enter for such examinations is very creditable, but it is not the pursuit of knowledge chiefly. Many of those men will adorn literature, science, criticism, but this will be an incident of their career, not its main purpose. If it were otherwise, there is a real danger that they would not devote themselves as they ought to the service of their employers, and I hardly know, more exacting employer than Government in India. Universities cannot but welcome the advent of those who are preparing for such tests, but Universities must make it quite plain that they are not and cannot consider it part of their duty to ensure success at examinations which aim at sifting men fit for practical duties from men who are unfit for them. It is an altogether different question whether the State and other employers of labour should avail themselves of the results of University training by accepting Univerity standards, by employing those whose University career points to future usefulness in the practical domain. I have seen excellent results from this system. I only know of one objection to it, that professors—perhaps more than other men—indulge in the very pardonable luxury of having favourites, but then the difficulty is not insuperable because the favourite of one professor is generally not the favourite of his colleagues, and the result is that on application to the joint body of Professors you get a very fair supply. I am compelled to admit that the result of the competitive system as tested by my experience of the distinguished body of gentlemen who form the administration of this Presidency is far from unsatisfactory, but the admission does not invalidate the distinction which I have drawn. The time spent in outside examinations by men whose duty it is to teach as well as to advance knowledge, is time wasted. The profession of a Civil Service examiner and the profession of a University teacher must remain distinct professions. University examinations have direct relation to the subject matter which is taught, and University teaching has a higher aim than mere acquisition of useful knowledge, such as is required for practical purposes.

AN IDEAL OF A UNIVERSITY.

I have drawn a high ideal of a University. I am aware that it has not been reached. This University has only to a limited extent its own destinies in its hands. It practically settles the programmes in the various faculties. But when that function has been performed there remains another more responsible more difficult: to select the men, who are to be the teachers, on whose ability, on whose character must depend how those programmes are to be carried out. That function is now performed by Government and by private bodies. There is no function which I consider of greater importance No appointment has been to me a cause of deeper anxiety than the appointment to fill the vacant place of Dr. Vandyke Carter. The appointment has been made on purely academic lines, and I shall watch with the greatest solicitude Dr. Meyer's scientific career. The Law Faculty may be congratulated on having received a great accession of strength in the person of Mr. Telang, a born professor himself, a constant student, and therefore—what every professor should be—the guide and the friend of his students. This University should impress on those who in Europe select the men to be sent out the enormous responsibility which rests on them. Unless the men who undertake a mission which I do not hesitate to call sacred are imbued with the magnitude of the work they are undertaking, higher education, instead of being the greatest blessing England has conferred on India, will be its greatest curse. Higher education is not a manufacture in which mechanical skill is sufficient, it is architecture, and as it is given only to very few men to be good architects, so it requires the highest constructive talent to build up this great structure in India. Every ignoble feature must be excluded, and only such architects as command a pure and noble style can be entrusted with the design. We have only laid the bare foundations, and in many respects they are weak. I am not quite sure that the architects themselves have a very clear idea of even the mere outlines of the building. Some of the architects, however, are aware that the materials with which they have to work are extremely brittle. But in Mr. Wordsworth, we have had a brilliant instance of real academic influence. He did not find it an impossible task to guide the aspirations of the educated youth of India to a higher plane. I may perhaps be permitted to address a few words of encouragement to the undergraduates and the young graduates. If their University career is to answer its object, they must also be deeply penetrated with the obligations it entails It is to them the starting point of a new life. It is not complete in itself, it is a mere beginning. The seed sown at a University can only fructify in a receptive soil—a soil which has been carefully prepared. Whether it will produce a rich harvest or tares depends on a combination of circumstances. Here I need only point out that assimilation is the principal *desideratum* In the quickness of perception of Indians we have a formidable antagonism to depth and breadth of conception, and to originality. The educated youth of India as well as of all other countries must dive deep into the inner recesses of the science with which they are dealing if they wish to master it authoritatively. That is what I ventured to call assimilation, and it is only thus that they can hope to contribute to the building their mite of co-operation. There is no short cut in this domain; there is only one royal road. The new discoveries can only be made by those who ascend carefully and cautiously. A real student does not wander into the bypaths of self-sufficiency in which he is met by no obstacles. It is only by constant research and inquiry that he can lead himself and others. He will shun contact with the fanciful catch-words which are fashionable and welcome to the uneducated. In this case supply should always be of a higher quality than demand. The student must be in advance of his generation, in order to earn a title to its gratitude. To be a University man is a distinction only if the University man is a man of high character and of intellectual independence. I deplore that among our undergraduates and graduates we have so few sons of Native Chiefs. Whatever may be the cause, it is a matter which I deeply regret. My relations with all the Chiefs with whom I have official dealings are so cordial that they will understand that I appeal to them as a friend, when I urge them to give the best education in their power to their sons and daughters. Some of them are setting a bright example. The highest representatives of Indian nobility should not rely on the privileges of birth alone. First among their countrymen they should also be first among them in the pursuit of knowledge Their duties are manifold, and they cannot be discharged properly unless they themselves rise to the highest level. To my friend H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, G. C. S. I., great credit is due for the foundation of the Samaldas College. Other Chiefs have sent or are intending to send their sons to England, and if the higher education of their sons is the main object, and is steadily kept in view, the risks they run from many causes during their sojourn in Europe may be overcome. But in too many cases the education at the English Universities is out of their reach, and then the Chiefs should utilise the opportunities which are near at hand. If a separate College with a full University course is needed for the aristocracy, they should take steps to start one. I confess that I am partial to the Scottish system, which does not admit of dividing lines in educational institutions which are not the natural result of brain power, and I think that all aristocracies are the better for a common struggle with those whose studies must be taken up in good earnest. In India the peculiar condition of society may require separation, but nothing can possibly be said in favour of an uneducated class of rulers. Indian Universities have not only to keep up a high intellectual ideal, they have also to give to the country men of character, men with backbone, who are incapable of deviating from the paths of rectitude. The final aim of all Universities is to get as near the truth as they can. Access to truth is only open to those who are themselves absolutely truthful, impartial, and fearless of consequences. Rational in thought, they are rational in speech. Universities aim above all things at sobriety of thought and speech. With Epictetus Universities teach:

"From righteous acts let nought thy mind dissuade,
Of vulgar censures be thou ne'er afraid;
Pursue the task which justice doth decree;
E'en tho' the crowd think different from thee."

The highest compliment ever paid in a language which is happily chary of compliments is: "You are a gentleman." And it means that a man can be implicitly trusted. Indian Universities should take as their motto "altiora peto," and I should translate it: Indian Universities train Indian gentlemen.

His Excellency the Governor resumed his seat after having spoken for an hour and a half, and then dissolved the Convocation. As the assembly left the Hall, the joy bells of the University clock struck up a joyful peal and the band of the Marine Battalion stationed in the University garden played the National Anthem.

THE NAT ONAL CONGRESS.
A COMPROMISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Mr. Malabari, the Parsi Patriots' "Life and Lifework," a small extract from his pen under the heading of "Wanted,—not Government Coercion, but Government Co-operation," winds up as follows: "As to the remarriage of widows, especially virgin-widows, I am satisfied that the law shall have to go a step further. Government is only waiting for a suitable opportunity." In connection with this remark, and in continuation of what I lately said in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, a question suggests itself me, and I propound it here,—Supposing the Government of India offered to accede to a demand of the Congress to repeal the Arms Act, on the understanding that the Hindu leaders of the Congress are to agree, and bring the whole of the Hindu community to agree,—in return for the concession,—to Government enacting an Act by which not only the remarriage of Hindu widows is to be declared valid, but also any attempt to either hamper ceremonies in connection therewith or to outcast either of the couple thus remarried or their relatives is rendered penal?

Will the leaders agree to such a compromise? The terms of the compromise may seem impossible; but there they are. Will the congressionists bring themselves to agree to such an arrangement, for is not it acknowledged that social freedom must precede political rights? And, if so, is there any hope of obtaining political elevation so long as our Hindu brethren "live and love to live in such social degradations" as those of enforced widowhood and early infant marriages?

Will the good sense and social superiority of my co-religionists allow them to join an association, (call it a Congress if you will) the leaders of which have neither the heart nor the moral courage, to go to Government and ask for co-operation in matters social, although they have both these in abundance for matters political?

I may be deviating from the line of argument I originally adopted, *i.e.*, appealing to the Parsis on the score of their loyalty to the British raj. But the advice lately administered by Sir Dinshaw Petit to his co-religionists has suggested to me another, by which I like to approach them in exhorting them to stand aloof from the National Congress and its doings, however well-tempered and however wise it may have grown since the shower of well-deserved rebuke it lately received—well tempered and wise enough to be able now to invite the Parsis to join it. I say to join it because, have they yet taken part in any appreciable number? I will now adopt a third line of argument. The National Congress may do its utmost to recover from the blow it has received by admitting men who did not know how to proceed in a manner suitable to the several conditions of the heterogenous nations of India. It may now make even the most sober demands on Government for the improvement of the country in its political aspects. Yet I fear the reply by its rulers henceforward will be "what is best for the welfare of India will be done." After receiving such a reply—in other words, to be told to mind our own business—will the Parsis join the National Congress? Have we grown thick-skinned enough for that?—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 6. M. M. MURZBAN.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF GIRGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The residents in the Girgaum Back Road side have been suffering of late very much from insufficient and bad supply of water, and their great grievance is that even this scanty supply of water is allowed to run during the night, which is the most inconvenient time, while during the whole day they have to remain without water at all. Why this insufficient supply? Do we get our supply from the Vehar Lake? I confess my knowledge on this point is to the contrary. Secondly, why the bad quality of water? It may be owing to some derangement in the pipes. But why this derangement, and why should it not be soon remedied? Thirdly, why this change of hours? Formerly we used to get water during morning and evening, which was most convenient, and caused, to my belief, no difficulty to the Municipality.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 14. A.

SOCIAL REFORMS IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to thank you for the very appreciative notice which you have been pleased to take of the work done by the Anavil Association of Surat, and especially by its revered president, Mr. Harrai Bapubhai, Desai of Ganderi, and hasten to subjoin the accompanying information in respect of the ways and methods, by which the said associaton has accomplished its task of social reform.

The Anavil, Anavala, or, as they are more generally called, the Bathella Brahmins of Gujarat, inhabit the tract of country which lies between the Narmada on the north and the Daman river on the south, which is practically the Surat districts and Navsari Zilla of Baroda territory. The community has a population, according to the 1881 census, of 35,036 souls, and is especially known as one of the chief land-holding and land-tilling communities of Southern Gujarat. The community has many *inam*-holders some of them with yearly *ratans* from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000. The community is also well represented in the Government service as also in the independent professions, there being among others barristers-at-law, executive engineers, deputy collectors, mamaldars, vahivatdars, professors, head-masters, and deputy educational inspectors and pleaders.

The social customs of the community in respect to birth, death, and pregnancy are mostly in common with other Hindu castes. The really mischievous customs which worked like a real canker in the community, and are gnawing the vitals away, both morally and materially, were its time-honoured marriage customs. These customs were very peculiar, and may be subdivided under the three following heads, *viz*:—(*a*) Blackmail by way of marriage portions to bridegrooms, varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 4,000, chiefly resulting in unequal marriages, the bride being at times four or five years senior to her partner. (*b*) *Sa'as* or interchange of girls—the sister of one bridegroom marrying the sister of the other, the contract being conditional. (*c*) Blackmail levied by bride's fathers, sometimes brides of from 5 to 8 being given away to old men of from 40 to 60 years. Among the death-customs the most notable was one which involved a ruinous expense on caste dinners after deaths. Various minor customs and usages which had practically impoverished the community, both mentally and morally, had taken their origin from these main customs and were also in vogue; but being regarded as time-honoured, neither the community as a whole nor members of it individually, though they felt their *zulum*, dared rise against them.

The earliest note of alarm was sounded so far back as 1868 by members of the community residing at Kalliavadi (near Navasari), which is the focus of the Anavala community. They appeared to have felt the rigour of the above customs, and in that year drew out an agreement which was signed by two delegates of the community from each Anavala village in the Surat district. And which stipulated that the sum to be paid by way of marriage portion to bridegrooms should never exceed Rs. 625. The agreement, however, did not outlive two years, the chief defaulters being the eligible bridegrooms of what were called *kulwan* or nobly-born families, who were sold to the highest bidder irrespective of the age or qualifications of the bidders' girls. Matters remained in *statu quo* till the year 1887, when the question was taken up in right earnest by Mr. Lalloobhai Ambalal, pleader, Rajcot Agency, who summarized the whole subject in a pamphlet published at his own expense and circulated about 1,000 copies of the same among members of the community for opinion and advice. Various opinions were received on the same from about a thousand members of the community—sometimes a whole village sending a joint-opinion, and these opinions were also published by Mr. Lalloobhai in four successive pamphlets. The opinions were very suggestive and the whole community was stirred to its depth; matters became ripe for treatment by the middle of the year 1888, and were taken up by the most influential personage in the community, the above-mentioned Desai of Gandevi, who convened a general meeting of the caste in Surat on 16th September 1888. The meeting was entirely unanimous and demanded a thorough simplification of these pernicious social customs. The members of the community present formed themselves into an association called the Anavil Well-wishing Association (an association which at present counts 10,000 members on its roll), and appointed a select committee to consider desirable reforms and frame rules. The proceedings of the select committee were published in the form of a pamphlet and circulated throughout the Surat Collectorate. This was followed by a regular pastoral visit of Mr. Harrai, the president of the Association, in company with other members thereof from village to village in the Balsad, Chikli, Pardi, Jalapore, Bardoli, and Chorasi Talukas of the Surat district, and the Palsana and Navasari sub-divisions of the Gaekwar's territories, held meetings in each village, explained the advantages of the proposed reforms, and generally sounded the members as to how far they were ripe for carrying out the same. This village to village visit of the president lasted two months, during which period he and his associates were welcomed everywhere—in some cases with addresses—and about 10,000 members of the community belonging to various villages gave their signatures to the proposed reforms, which was subsequently sanctioned by a general meeting, stand as follows:—

(1) Abolition of both the bride and bridegrooms black-mail.

(2) Fixing the *stridhan* of brides at a maximum of Rs. 325.

(3) Abolition of various unnecessary items of expenditure incurred by the bride's father, which generally varied from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000

(4) Abolition of the *supada* (blackmail) at consummation, which involved to the bride's father an expenditure of from Rs. 500 to 800, and but for the payment whereof adult wives and husbands remained unconsummated for as many as five years, and in some cases the husbands married new wives over and above the first whose father was unable to pay the blackmail.

(5) Prohibition of the practice of marrying a second wife during the lifetime of the first, except in very special cases, and that again after making due provisions for the maintenance and housing of the first.

(6) Abolition of the conditional interchange of brides.

(7) Abolition of obligatory funeral dinner expenses, which sometimes reach Rs. 2,000.

The above reforms embodied in the rules came on for final sanction at a general meeting of the Anavil Well-wishing Association, which was held in Surat under the presidency of Mr. Harrai Bapubhai on the 30th and 31st December last. On this occasion about 500 members of the caste were present, when the rules were passed and the address referred to by you was presented to Mr. Harrai by the Anavil Graduates, &c., Association in recognition of Mr. Harrai's invaluable services to the community. The meeting elected village sub-committees in each village to carry out the above rules and made proper provision for the primary and secondary education of the poor but promising boys of the community.

The above is a very short *resume* of the work done by the Anavil Association, as any details thereof might simply tire your readers' patience. Should any workers in social reforms desire to go further into the details of the subject, I shall be happy to send them the above printed pamphlets and other printed record of the work done. For the present, it is no little satisfaction to the community that the womanhood of the community has, by the energy and perseverance of the Desai of Gandevi, been saved in some cases from actual death and the majority of cases from what we know to be life-long miseries.—Yours, &c.,

SURBHAI AMBALAL DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer of the
Anavil G. U. G. & S. Association.

LLOYD'S AGENCY AND MARINE INSURANCE.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

Lloyd's, London, December 5, 1888.
The Secretary, Camber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—The Agency Committee of Lloyd's has nominated is us a sub-committee to consider various representations made by Lloyd's Agents in different parts of the world. We have carefully considered the views thus brought before us, and other analogous matters, with the result that we consider it most desirable to bring the following facts under the serious notice of shipowners, merchants, and underwriters:—

1. The Agency Committee of Lloyd's is composed of representatives, not of Lloyd's alone, but of shipowners, of marine insurance compaies, and of the underwriting associations of the whole of the United Kingdom. Lloyd's Agents throughout the world are appointed by this Agency Committee. This committee is at all times ready to investigate complaints brought under its notice, so that those who employ Lloyd's Agents may be assured of an impartial and judicial hearing in case they may have any complaints to prefer against a Lloyd's Agent.

2. The fees to be charged by Lloyd's Agents, when called upon to intervene in cases of damaged vessels or cargoes, are laid down by the Agency Committee. If Lloyd's Agents put forward charges, to which objection is taken, either by shipowners, underwriters, or merchants, the Agents are bound, under their agreement of agency, to abide by the decision of the Agency Committee, and to return any fee which that Committee may decide to be excessive or unwarranted.

3. Under these circumstances, it appears to us that in their own interest underwriters, when called upon to settle claims for particular average arising at outlying ports, should assure themselves that the facts have been certified by Lloyd's Agent. In this connection it may be mentioned that several recent cases have been brought under our notice where Lloyd's Agents, on being called upon to attend surveys on cargo, found that the damage was due to sweat or inherent defect, and consequently declined to give a certificate of sea-water damage. Although these decisions were even in some instances justified by the public analyst, to whom portions of the damaged goods were afterwards submitted, consignees have applied to other surveyors, who granted certificates of sea damage, and on these certificates underwriters, ignorant of the action that had been taken by Lloyd's Agents, settled the claims. Having regard to the growing belief that much of the damage to cargo, especially in iron vessels, hitherto classified as sea damage, has, in fact, been sweat damage, underwriters, will, no doubt, recognise the importance of having before them certificates on which they can rely.

4. As a further security against improper claims, we desire to recommend to the Agency Committee of Lloyd's that instructions be forwarded to Lloyd's Agents to keep the secretary (advised as to all cases in which they decline to grant a certificate of sea damage, or as to which they have reasons to believe that an improper claim will be submitted to underwriters.

5. It appears to us also that in cases of foreign general average underwriters might with advantage require that accounts shall be certified by Lloyd's Agent, or, if these accounts are presented to them not so certified, forward them to Lloyd's Agent for his remarks.

6. The Salvage Associations of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, in sending out special agents in salvage cases, provide them with letters of introduction to Lloyd's Agents. Further, they carefully instruct them to do their utmost to secure to Lloyd's Agents their just fees and remuneration, since the latter usually take all preliminary steps for the preservation of the property. The co-operation of Lloyd's Agent with the special agent must be of great advantage to the latter, these special officers having usually but a limited local knowledge. They must, therefore, depend in a great measure upon Lloyd's Agent for important assistance. We would suggest that all underwriters should, therefore, on sending out special agents, furnish them with similar letters of introduction to Lloyd's Agents, which can be obtained, if desired, from the Secretary of Lloyd's.

7. When Lloyd's Agents are called upon to intervene with regard to vessels or cargo, they are directed to telegraph immediately to Lloyd's for definite instructions, in case of any difficulty arising not fully explained by the ordinary rules and regulations. These demands are at once brought under the notice of marine insurance companies and underwriters in London and elsewhere, and efforts are made to obtain directions for the conduct of the case from the assurers interested. It appears to us that it would be to the interests of underwriters if they would give more ready attention to these demands, as it frequently occurs that, in the absence of instructions the Agent is left without power to act, when considerable saving might be effected by prompt and efficient measures taken on the spot.

8. In any case in which underwriters authorise their assured to act as if uninsured, we desire to recommend that an injunction be added and that the advice and co-operation of Lloyd's Agent be also obtained—We are, &c.,

HENRY NIXON,
S. I. DA COSTA,
G. F. MILLER,
DOUGLAS OWEN,
A. B. ROSE.

LADY SMUGGLERS AND THEIR WAYS.

A FEMALE inspector employed by the Customs Department at New York the other day gave a reporter an interesting account of some incidents which had come under her notice in connection with her duties. One of the latest was as follows;—Among the cabin passengers on the Cunard or Etruria was a young lady, a thin-faced delicate creature, who appeared rather abnormally developed above the waist. Her appearance struck me as somewhat suspicious as she came up the vessel's deck from her stateroom, and, as considerately as the circumstances would permit, I requested her to return with me to the apartment she had just vacated. Well, I found in the lining of her corsets a quantity of jewellery, valued at several thousand dollars, which had not been declared among her dutiable goods. She was evidently a new hand at the business, and was quite amazed when I told her that the jewellery must be confiscated to the uses of the government. Yes, there are a large number of lady searchers in the employ of the Customs authorities. When a woman is suspected she is taken into a private apartment and compelled to remove her clothing. Garment after garment is taken off, and her boots and underclothing are examined rigorously. This is done despite the most affecting protestations on the part of the victim. It very often happens that a lady will pass this ordeal successfully. Nothing dutiable is found upon her, and the searcher is afraid a mistake has been made, but a lucky rib of the corset covering, dress or hat lining brings to light a glittering mass of carefully concealed precious stones or costly laces. "I presume you are obliged to put aside all sentiment (remarked the reporter) in making your searches?" "Most assuredly. We become the most matter-of-fact people in the world. As a class female smugglers imagine in their early efforts that their sex will protect them from a personal examination."

An amusing incident of this comes to my mind. One of the steamers to arrive recently brought over a lady passenger who was detained by the authorities upon information received. A stout, elderly looking female, who had been the suspected passenger's companion on the voyage, accompanied her friend to the search-room. The stout lady was loud in her denunciations, and threatened all sorts of vengeance on the bold, bad Customs people who were giving her friend so much trouble. But I found a quantity of fine laces and several unset diamonds. Now, here is the amusing part of this case. When the old lady and her friend were about leaving the room after the goods had been seized, one of the lynx-eyed assistants observed something peculiar about the set of the unsearched woman's dress. In an instant we knew that something was wrong. We examined the old lady's skirts, while both women shrieked. Now, hanging round this woman's dress, securely tied with tape, were some highly valuable violins, which are subject to a heavy duty. I recall another case which occurred of the Pierrepont Stores' Dock in this city. A line of steamers from Hayti puts in at this pier. I was watching the landing of one of these steamers one day, when the appearance of one of the female passengers aroused my suspicions. She was middle-aged, and wore a profusion of jet-black hair. Her face was wrinkled and careworn, and offered a noticeable contrast to her youthful looks. I politely intimated my desire to search her, and began by exploring the mysteries of that beautiful hair. I discovered it to be a wig so skilfully constructed that the chignon concealed a number of precious stones. This led to a more thorough examination, and I can assure you I was amply rewarded for my trouble. An old trick of female smugglers is to have rare jewels and laces sewed up in the folds about various parts of their dresses and underskirts. Not long ago I seized some fine Lyons velvet done up in this way. Sometimes I discover precious stones lightly covered with cotton and secreted in the bosoms of these passengers. I searched one woman who was completely enveloped in lace, wound about her person—lace of such a cobweb texture that a roll of three yards of it could be passed through a lady's finger ring. In the days when wide loop skirts were in vogue, I saw a slightly built woman walking, as I thought, rather heavily, and I felt sure she required my services in relieving her of some dutiable articles. I found hanging from each wire on the inside of her skirt a selection of valuable gold watches—in fact, quite an invoice of timekeepers. I learned afterwards that the lady was not a professional smuggler, but that those watches were for friends who had personally solicited her to get them English timepieces. She looked very much confused when detected, and innocently asked whether we could not allow her to have the watches, because her friends would be so disappointed." The informant further said that every day attempts to evade the Customs laws were detected.

She recalled the celebrated Montour-Ludvigh case, which caused so much newspaper publicity less than a year ago. The Brooklyn resident member of Surveyor Beattie's staff was closely connected with this case. On the Monday previous to the Saturday upon which the *denouement* came, Collector Magone made public the result of several months' investigation in a smuggling case in which Mrs. Rose Ludvigh, a fashionable dress-maker of New York, with the assistance of Miss Bessie Montour, a young elocutionist, had brought a number of imported dresses to the value of 10,000 dollars through the Custom-house without paying the duty thereon. The story was published fully in the newspapers at the time. The two women had been smuggling Worth dresses into the country. Mrs. Ludvigh was called to account by the collector. Miss Montour, it was learned, had returned to Europe to pursue her studies in elocution. The story was made public on a Monday, and on the following Saturday the cabin passenger list of the North German Lloyd steamship Eider, from Bremen, bore the name of Bessie Montour. The lady's three large Saratoga trunks were examined in the usual fashion by the Customs lady inspectors, and found to contain many valuable dresses. The vastness of her wardrobe Miss Montour explained by the statement that she was an actress. She was permitted to depart, and her baggage was subsequently taken away. Late that afternoon the collector chanced to look over the declarations taken that day from steamship passengers, which are sent to him each night, and he saw the inscription "Bessie Montour, actress," on one of the documents. The thought struck Mr. Magone at once that his inspectors had not read of Miss Montour's previous experience, and had passed her baggage—which he concluded doubtless contained many valuable imported dresses—as that of an actress. Special Treasury agents were at once despatched to hunt up Miss Montour, and Surveyor Beattie's female assistant in this city was summoned by telegraph late that night to meet the Treasury agents at the Union Square Hotel, where Miss Montour had been located. The lady inspectress examined Miss Montour in her private apartments in the hotel, and discovered possibly the most valuable lot of smuggled goods that were ever surreptitiously brought through the Custom-house. The articles were all seized, and several months later sold at auction for the benefit of Uncle Sam. The greater part of the dresses were bought in by prominent actresses. Upon the person of a saloon passenger on the steamer Ems, from Bremen, this lady inspector only recently found a petticoat of what appeared to be real lace. Examination, however, showed the garment to be rolls of valuable lace, upon which no duty had been paid. Two tricks were recently played upon the inspectors of an amusing character. They had a large number of children's carriages and wooden horses to pass, but were much surprised to find them extremely heavy. There was a swindle, but where? Happy thought! The officers ripped open the cushions of several and found, neatly wrapped in cotton wadding, a considerable quantity of gold watches and jewellery. On another occasion a prominent importing firm bringing to the country enormous quantities of hollow leaden toys was found to be doing so to escape the higher duties of pig lead.

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THROUGH THE HEART OF ASIA.

MESSRS CHAPMAN AND HALL have published a translation made by Mr. C. B. Pitman of M. Gabriel Bonvalot's book of travels, "Through the Heart of Asia: Over the Pamir to India." We make a few extracts from the more entertaining parts of the book.

A PERSIAN CASTLE.

Here, for instance, we have an account of the reception of M. Bonvalot at the stronghold of the Khan of Karganrud.

Horsemen sent by the Khan invite us to repair to the "Castle," where we are expected. We do not arrive their until it is pitch dark, after a march of two hours through a terrible slough of mud, and after having crossed the river, the bed of which is very broad and covered with rough stones, one of which makes our servant's horse stumble and sends him over its head to take an involuntary bath. We are shown to a bedroom, the walls of which are whitewashed, with recesses to serve as hanging-cupboards or wardrobes; while a table and three chairs, of European shape, tell us that the master of the house has been in contact with the West. We are surrounded by a host of servants, all with the long knife suspended from their sides; and it is with difficulty that we shake ourselves free of their unwelcome attentions. At last they go off to bed, after having announced that the Khan will come and pay us a visit in the morning.

He comes, as a matter of fact, almost before we are dressed, with a numerous suite in attendance. He asks us where we are going, and what is the object of our journey; and he is delighted to have the opportunity of getting in a word of French now and then. He even contrives to frame a few rude phrases, but he scarcely understands the plainest replies. He has recourse to our interpreter, who speaks the Tahch Turkish to him. The Khan is small, thin, and sinewy; he has a head like a vulture, with a long neck, aquiline nose, large black eyes, and bad expression. He smiles a good deal, and displays small pointed teeth. He is very much master of himself, puts very insidious questions, and replies to ours without any hurry. He is evidently a very suspicious man, with the feline ways of a tiger. Every one who comes near him is afraid of him. We ask him to breakfast with us, and he replies, "Yes, if you will allow me," with a most obsequious smile. While breakfast is being got ready he proposes that we should take a walk and he profits by the opportunity to ply us with questions. "Why have you no majesty in your country?" "I don't know." "You know, but you won't tell me." "Perhaps because the people will not have one." "Why will they not have a majesty?" Because they prefer to be the majesty themselves. "That is impossible. There can only be one majesty. I do not understand." I take good care not to try and explain to him what he does not understand. "MacMahon is the chief in France." "No; he is not so any longer. He has been succeeded by Grevy." "What did Grevy do with MacMahon? Did he turn him out of France?" "No; they both live in Paris. This is too much for the Khan, who communicates to his brother-in-law the astonishment this statement causes him. It is evident that he does not believe me. 'And MacMahon does nothing? He does not attempt to avenge himself?' "No."

A BOKHARAN HORSE-DOCTOR.

In Asia sorcery can accomplish everything, and the book contains many stories of the profound belief of the people in the powers of the pretenders who are nearly as ignorant as themselves, but have acquired the art of inspiring confidence in their pretences. An amusing tale of this kind relates how an attempt was made to cure a sick horse belonging to one of the traveller's servants—

At nightfall, Menas and I, who form the rear-guard find Seid driving Menas's horse before him. This is a Turkoman colt, to which his owener is greatly attached, and which he calls by the Russian name of Maltchik (little boy). Seid explains that the horse cannot move; and we find, in effect that this is the case, and that he is bathed in sweat, with his tail drooping, his ears down, and his eye very dim. Just as we are preparing to go forward, Maltchik falls, his limbs stiffen, and he breathes heavily. Menas is in despair, and exclaims, "He is going to die; I know he is. It is better that I should die myself!" I do my best to console him and say, "Your horse is not so bad as you think. He is young, and will recover. And if he dies, I will buy you another. He is but a horse after all." At the bottom of the path, a few hundred yards below, we can see the fires of an aul, with figures passing before the flames in the open air. We can hear the hum of voices and the barking of the dogs, which have no doubt smelt us. Seid hails the greybeard in the name of the Tura of Baissounne, upon whose territory we are. The aksakal arrives with three of his men, wielding large cudgels, which are the favourite weapons of these people. Seid introduces us, and Menas relates his story and lights a candle, which he places in one of those Venetian lanterns which he never has out of his possession. The old man looks at him and shakes his head. Menas follows his gestures with anxiety, and asks his advice. He says, "The horse is very bad, but my ancestors have transmitted to me the means of curing him; I am about to recite a prayer." He removes the cloth from the horse, which has been set on his legs, pulls his tail, pinches his nostrils, and then, removing his turban while he murmurs a prayer, which Menas mumbles after him, he rubs the back and quarters of the sick animal; and when, finally, the Mussalman puts his hand up to his beard and exclaims, "Allah akbar" (Allah is great), the Christian follows his example. For Menas, though an Armenian and a Christan, has been brought up in the East among Mahommedans, and he has the same habits and ways of thought, and, if he has not their beliefs he has a good share of their superstitions. Maltchik is whipped to make him move, but he will not budge an inch. He is soaped over with water brought from the aoul, but this does not produce the least effect. He again sinks on to his side and begins to blow. With his long beard, his ascetic spare frame, his sheepskin, and his greasy cap, the old man, as seen by the light of the lantern, looks quite like a sorcerer. He must inspire Menas with the utmost confidence; for when he abruptly says, "How much would you give to see your horse cured?" Menas replies, "What ever you like." He then asks for five soum (roubles). I do my best to stop this piece of foolery, and urge Menas not listen to the nonsense of this haphazard enchanter. But it is all to no purpose. He unloosens his purse and begs me to let him pay the money. So he hands over the five roubles to the old man, who says, "You must strip yourself quite naked, take your horse by the tail, kick him three times on the quarters, and I, during that time, will recite a prayer taught me by my grandfather, and which I am the only Kungrad who knows." I point out that we are in November, and that all this so-called sorcery is idiotic, that his horse will not be cured by it, and that Menas runs a risk of getting inflammation of the lungs. But the obstinate fellow will not listen to me. "I would rather die than my horse. I beseech of you to move away. Let me do as he tells me." Why are you so obstinate? Why not believe me? "When all hope seems gone, and when one has already listened to the advice of intelligent people, it is well to listen to the advice of a silly person if only for once. Thereupon he begins to cry; so I can only leave him to himself. I ask for an Uzbeg who will show me the way, for the night is very dark; and I leave the poor wretch to the tender mercies of the magician. Menas came in at 4 A. M. His horse is better, and he relates to me with much amusement that he undressed, but not to the skin, as the old man was pleased to let him keep on his leather breeches.

ACROSS THE PAMIR TO INDIA.

Failing to reach India through Afghanistan—the Ameer issued stringent orders that they were not to be allowed to proceed—the travellers turned back and made their way, amid many hardships and some dangers, across the Pamir and through Cashmere to Rawul Pindi. During the early part of the journey across the Pamir (it was in March) the cold was almost Arctic in its intensity, and snow fell ceaselessly. Horses which were too weary to go further were abandoned to their fate—to be covered by snow drifts and ultimately eaten by wolves. This is an account of how a night was spent amid these trying surroundings:—

Our baggage does not arrive. We have no tent, and must sleep in the open air. My horses' quarters will make me an excellent pillow, and Menas, no doubt, has in his bag something to eat and some tea. Unfortunately, he has entrusted it to a Kirghiz who has not yet come in, and he has neither teapot, sugar, nor tea. This makes me very angry, for I have told him over and over again always to keep a day's provisions and enough tea to last several days on his person. But he is hopelessly careless in this respect. We make the best of it all, and the wind howls over our heads with such fury that I determine to take refuge among the sheep and goats. A he goat, whom I remark the next morning as having a very intelligent countenance, rests his head against mine, and I take care not to move. A ewe lies down at my feet, another licks the ice off my clothes and then lies full length upon me. A delicious sense of warmth pervades my body, and I go to sleep dreaming pleasantly. But my dreams do not last long; for I am awoke by part of the flock, which has been seized by one of those panics to which sheep are prone, passing over my body. It is in vain that I attempt to resume my place among them, for they have taken fright and make off when I come near them. My only resource is to crouch down before a low fire, which just prevents me from freezing. My companions as well as myself endeavour to shake off the numbing sensation which comes over us. There are only about twelve degrees below zero, but the wind is incessant and any one who has been upon an exposed place in winter when a cold wind is blowing knows what that is like. Upon the other hand, the stars seem to be larger and to show more light than they do in Europe. At 6 A. M. the cold is almost as intense. Pepin's face is terrible to look at, being all swollen, with his lips and enormous size and blood oozing from the chaps. He cannot open his eyes or see a yard in front of him. Capus also has his face very much swollen, his nose is streaked like that of a leper, and his best friends would scarcely recognize him. It appears that I am not quite such an object, and this is because I have a thicker skin, according to Menas, who is also in a very sorry state.

When the travellers in August reached Cashmere they could "almost fancy themselves back in France, so warm a welcome did they receive and so excellent was the native Burgundy with which they were refreshed by a hospitable Frenchman.

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FAIR-TRADERS AND BI-METALLISTS AT MANCHESTER.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce, says the *Economist*, appears to have become the happy hunting ground of financial and fiscal faddists. On Monday last the bi-metallists had their innings, and in the teeth of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, they carried a motion which attributed to the depreciation of silver and consequent fall of exchange the success that has attended the efforts of Indian cotton spinners to push their trade in China and Japan. Then on Wednesday the fair-traders occupied the field, and passed a resolution to the effect that "all goods of a nature and kind which we ourselves produce, offered in the markets of the United Kingdom, should pay that equal proportional share of the burden of Imperial and local taxation which they would "have paid if produced or manufactured in the United "Kingdom." The time was when the men of Manchester were characterised by a spirit of sturdy self-reliance, and asked nothing better than that they should be left free to fight their own industrial battles; but if their Chamber of Commerce is to be regarded as a truly representative institution, they must have sadly deteriorated. Now they seem to live in perpetual fear of their foreign competitors, and a project has only to be presented to them in the guise of a blow to be struck against their dreaded rivals to ensure its ready acceptance by them. The question with them is no longer "What can we do to help ourselves?" but "What can we do to injure our competitors?" and whether the injury is to be inflicted upon foreigners or upon our fellow subjects in India appears to be a matter of perfect indifference. Nor do they seem to have any regard for consistency. It is not so many years since they clamoured for the abolition of the Indian cotton duties, and now they are shouting for the imposition of a duty upon cotton goods imported into this country, on the ground that foreign goods should not escape internal taxation. They may say that they have changed their minds in the interval; but if so, what sense is there in passing on Monday a resolution inspired by fear of the competition of Indian cotton spinners, and following that on Wednesday by another resolution, which, if it were carried into effect, would greatly intensify that competition. Suppose the fair-traders had their way, and we were to levy an import duty upon cotton goods entering this country, we could not refuse to allow India to follow our example, and tax the cotton manufactures she receives from us, so that, to use the words of the Manchester fair-traders, they "should pay that equal and proportional share of the burden of Imperial and local taxation which they would have paid if produced or manufactured in India. No doubt, if it be the wish of Manchester that India should act upon this principle, she will be only too pleased to comply with it. She parted reluctantly with her cotton duties, and is ready to reimpose them at once, should the Home Government desire it. But what a sorry figure do the Manchester manufactures present when on the one day they inveigh against the fall of exchange, because it is alleged to have favoured Bombay cotton spinners, and on almost the succeeding day endorse a system of Protection which, if consistently pursued, would put the Bombay spinners in a better position than even to compete with those of Manchester, since, in so far as it tended to secure the Indian market to the Indian manufacturers, it would give them also a freer hand in their competition with us in the markets of China and Japan. One is tempted, too, to ask whether the Manchester fair-traders have lost all sense of proportion. They are apparently in an agony of apprehension because we import cotton manufactures of all kinds, to the value of less than £2,000,000 a year, and in order to put impediments in the way of those imports, they are ready to endorse a system of Protection which, in the case of India alone, would subject to taxation between £19,000,000 and 20,000,000 of their own manufactures, which now enter India every year free of duty. Is it possible to imagine any proposal more suicidal than this? And there is another point that the fair-traders have entirely overlooked. If there is to be a war of tariffs it need not necessarily be a war of import tariffs alone. On the principle that a nation is bound to see that all who trade with it contribute as much, to its taxation as its own inhabitants, India and the United States would obviously be justified in imposing an export duty upon all the raw cotton they send here. If that cotton were retained at home, and manufactured there, it would, in the process of manufacture, contribute to the revenue, since the manufacturers pay both State and local taxes. Why, then if the new Manchester doctrine be sound, should not an export duty be levied upon it equal to the amount of taxation that would have been derived from it if it had been kept and worked up at home. It is no answer to this to say that export duties are restrictive trade. So are import duties, and if Manchester imagines that it can, by means of fiscal arrangements, strike at its foreign competitors without receiving ten-fold heavier blows in return, it is vastly mistaken.

In regard to the theory that the success of Indian cotton spinners in China and Japan is due to the depreciation of silver little need be said. It cannot be pretended that the matter was really considered and decided upon its merits. It was simply made a stalking horse for a demonstration in favour of bimetallism. This in itself may be a harmless enough thing, for there is no chance whatever of our being beguiled into abandoning the single gold standard; but it is a pity to see trade questions, which ought to be discussed reasonably and dispassionately, so prostituted. The report of the majority of the directors of the Chamber and the speech of Mr. George Lord made it abundantly clear that the expansion of the trade in cotton yarns which has recently taken place between India and China is to be attributed to, and can be explained by, circumstances altogether apart from the fluctuations that have taken place in the relative value of gold and silver The advantages which the Bombay cotton spinner is clearly proved to possess in cost of carriage and in wages are quite sufficient to explain his successful competition in the markets of China and Japan with the cotton spinner from Lancashire without the introduction of the silver question into the controversy. Even, however, if it were otherwise, what right has Manchester to ask that the Bombay spinners should be deprived of any advantage which the decline in the gold value of silver may be supposed to have conferred on them? The fall in silver is the natural result of increased production, and of the desire of Germany to possess a single gold standard. Neither our Government nor that of India has done any thing to contribute to it. Why, then, should our Government be called upon to counteract it, merely on the ground that it has benefited Bombay, and enabled it the better to compete with Manchester? If it had happened the other way about, and by some chance Bombay had been placed at a disadvantage, as compared with Manchester, would our Lancashire manufacturers be prepared to support legislation intended to deprive them of the advantages they had gained? It is, no doubt, clever of the bi-metallists to appeal always to the self-interest of this or that section of the community. We had thought, however, that the people of Manchester were able to take broader views of trade and monetary questions; and to find their Chamber of Commerce so weak, nervous, and void of self-reliance that it can be blown hither and thither by any new wind of doctrine is not a pleasant discovery.

IS TENNYSON A SPIRITUALIST?

THE following remarkable letter has been published in Chicago:—"It is well known that among the higher scientific circles of England, spiritualism made a few years ago rapid and remarkable progress. Wallace, the co-discoverer with Darwin of the principles of natural selection; Professor Crookes, the eminent chemist, on whom the French Academie des Sciences conferred a gold medal, with an honorarium of 3,000 francs for his discoveries in molecular physics; Serjeant Cox, the noted psychist; and Professor Huxley himself, a sceptic of ceptics, were concerned in a series of experiments, chiefly with the medium Home, which attracted wide attention at the time. None of the scientists could explain the phenomena produced by the medium, and the report made by Professor Crookes is held by the professors of the Spiritualist belief an overwhelming testimony to its genuineness.

"The name of the poet Tennyson has never before been connected with Spiritualism. A letter written by him has come into the possession of the *Tirbune* which shows that he holds the conviction that consciousness may pass from the body and hold communion with the dead. This is essentially Spiritualism; but in Tennyson's case, at least so far as the letter indicates, he is his own medium. The statement he makes is curious. The letter is in the poet's handwriting. It is dated Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, May 7, 1874. It was written to a gentleman who communicated to him certain strange experiences he had had when passing from under the effect of anæsthetics. Tennyson writes:—

"I have never had any revelations through anæsthetics; but a kind of waking trance (this for lack of a better name) I have frequently had, quite up from boyhood, when I have been all alone. This has often come upon me through repeating my own name to myself silently till, all at once, as it were, out of the intensity of the consciousness of individuality, the individuality itself seemed to dissolve and fade away into boundless being, and this not a confused state, but the clearest of the clearest, the surest of the surest, utterly beyond words, where death was an almost laughable impossibility, the loss of personality (if so it were) seeming no extinction, but the only true life."

"As if conscious of the incredible significance of the statement thus compacted, he adds:—

"'I am ashamed of my feeble description. Have I not said the state is utterly beyond words?'

"This is not a vulgar table-tipping Spiritualism. It is the most emphatic declaration that the spirit of the writer is capable of transferring itself into another existence, not only real, clear, simple, but also infinite in vision and eternal in duration. For he continues that when he comes back to "sanity" he is "ready to fight for the truth" of his experience, and that he holds it (the spirit whose separate existence he thus repeatedly tests) "will last for aeons and aeons."

It is pointed out by Professor Thomas Davidson, who has seen the letter, that the same conviction, if not the same experience, only with another, is described in "In Memoriam, XCV." The stanzas are generally passed over as referring to a mere poetic frenzy of grief. But reading them in the light of the calmly-penned prose puts an entirely different aspect on the incident contained in the lines:—

And in the houselight after light
Went out and I was all alone.

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NAVIGATION OF THE KARUN RIVER.

THE London correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya* writes:—

"Yesterday I had a long conversation on the subject of the permission given by the Persian Government for the free navigation by steamers of the Karun river. This conversation was held with a Russian, who has for a long time past made a study of Central Asian affairs. He views the occurrence as an extremely grievous one for Russia, as indicating the strength of English influence at Teheran, though he thinks that the importance of the concession as regards Russian trade has been exaggerated in Russia, in all probability because of the inexact information received by the *Russkoye Dyelo* from a private source in Teheran. If, he says, the new route really is possessed of such considerable superiority over previous routes, why was it not taken advantage of earlier? Now the caravan route along the Karun river as far as Shuster, which is now to be done away with by the steamer route, is a little more than a third of the entire distance of the entire route between Muhammerah and Isphan, and, moreover, it is the easiest part of the journey. Besides which the distance between Ispahan and Shuster, along the shortest track, is 277 miles, and consequently it cannot be traversed by caravans in five days, or in three days be the track repaired ever so well. Here, then, are more precise particulars regarding the entire route. From the convenient port of Muhammerah to Ahwaz, a distance of 107 miles, the river presents no difficulties in the way of free navigation by steamers of small draught, as at the time of the lowest water the depth in the roadstead is not less than three feet. Near Ahwaz the Karun river is blocked by rapids, but these are not occasioned by the presence of rocks so much as by the sharp descent of the river bed at this point. This obstacle could only be got over by making a side canal with sluices, and the length of this work would be about 1½ miles; but it is doubtful whether the amount of goods to be conveyed would warrant such an outlay, and therefore, when the rapids are reached, all goods must be transhipped into smaller boats which carry them from Ahwaz to Shuster, a distance of 64½ miles.

"The road from Shuster to Ispahan has a length of 277¾ miles, and of this a distance of 170 miles is only fit for pack animals; but the stretch between Mali-Mir and Chahar-Mahals (106⅔ miles) presents very serious difficulties, according to the description given by Captain Wells, R. E., who travelled along it in 1881. Both the river Karun and also its feeders here flow through extraordinarily deep and precipitous cliffs whereon there are sharp ascents and descents at every step. Certain parts of the road spoken of lie at a height of more than 7,000 feet, and at the highest point it rises to the very difficult pass of Gardan-i-Zirra at an altitude of 9,400 feet above sea level. Mackenzie, whose descriptions are not deserving of especial credence, as will be shown further on, in speaking of this road, uses the very rosiest colours and never says that the passes along it are less terrible than those met with on the Bushire road, but the highest reaches a height of more than 9,000 feet. It is evident that after a heavy fall of snow the whole of these roads must be impassable by caravans, and even Mackenzie admits this is the case. In Captain Wells' opinion, however, the improvement of this Shuster route would require as high an expenditure as the Shiraz-Bushire route. The entire route passes through the country of the Bakhtiaris, a very powerful nomad tribe and one which till quite recently was renowned as consisting of very dangerous robbers. On the Shuster road there are neither serais nor bridges, and in the winter season, when all the Bakhtiaris migrate to Shuster provisions for the whole journey have to be carried. Now the whole Shuster route is quite out of repair. The road from Shiraz to Ispahan (a distance of 233 miles), which could be converted into a cart-road for a very small sum of money, is now traversed by caravan in 11 days; whereas both Captain Wells and Mr. Mackenzie [illegible] from 12 to 14 days to go by the road between [illegible] and Ispahan. Consequently it is scarcely to be expected that in the near future caravans will be able to traverse the entire route between Muhammerah and Ispahan quicker than in 5 days.

"The question of the importance of the opening of the Karun river to the vessels of all nations is [illegible] clear, but the grant of 'free navigation' will in all probability not hinder the Persian Government from exacting very considerable dues in return for the passage on this river, and for erecting the necessary landing stages, &c. English goods, hitherto shipped through Suez Canal and consigned to Teheran, have not been carried via Bushire, but along the Tigris to Baghdad and onwards by the high road, measuring 500 miles, through Khanakin and Hamadan. And although the Shuster route via Dizful, Burudjird and Kum to Teheran is shortest by 100 miles, it can scarcely compete with the Baghdad route. A railroad from Resht to Teheran will fully compensate us for the advantages which the English have gained in the south of Persia.

"As regards the noise which the new measure has produced at Teheran, it is explained not so much by its own importance as by lateral causes. For instance, it tickles the representatives of certain Bushire firms who have long clamoured about the transfer of their houses to Muhammerah, so as to compete with the goods brought to Ispahan chiefly by the Baghdad route. But the importance of the new route can only acquire magnitude when both river and road have been improved—to say nothing of a railroad and when there has been made a good cart-road. This would have a very important strategical significance. But there is no reason for supposing that the Shah can have forgotten the lessons of former years, or that he will waste vast sums of money in order to aid the English in reaching the heart of Persia."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE DIVORCE ACT.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited by the fact that Mr. Gladstone has indicated an intention of examining into the working of the Divorce Act, the passing of which he so vehemently opposed thirty one years ago. Whether Mr. Gladstone will do anything or not as the result of his examination, the *Pall Mall* remarks, we cannot say, but the return which was ordered by the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Childers, acting on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, seems to foreshadow an inclination at least on the part of the Liberal leader to reopen a question which has been attracting considerable public attention of late. The terms of the motion which Mr. Gladstone put down on the paper are as follows:—"Divorce and matrimonial causes, address for return of the number of suits instituted year by year from the date of the establishment of the court for divorce and matrimonial causes, first in that court, and subsequently in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice—(*a*) for judicial separation, (*b*) for divorce. Such return to distinguish between suits by husband and suits by wives, and to state in how many cases the suit was successful, in how many cases it was dismissed, and how many suits never came to a hearing; to state also in how many cases the Queen's Proctor intervened or showed cause, and the result of such intervention or showing cause. The statistics will be interesting even if Mr. Gladstone does not carry his researches further, but decides that in divorce, as in other matters, "Ireland blocks the way." It may be interesting, however, and contribute to a better understanding of Mr. Gladstone's motive, if we revive the memory of the long fight which he waged against the Divorce Act in July and August, 1857.

MR. GLADSTONE FOR INDISSOLUBLE MARRIAGE.

Mr. Gladstone's point of view is that of a devout Churchman who regards the Divorce Act as equally opposed to the law of the land and the law of nature and the law of God. The subject is one to him so sacred and tender that it is a matter of awful and immeasurable responsibility for the Legislature to intermeddle with it at all, but if legislation there must be, he strongly objects to the particular form in which the State undertook to dissolve marriages which, in his opinion, should be indissoluble. Mr. Gladstone in his great speech on the second reading of the bill, expounded his view of the scriptural doctrine of marriage in terms which will well bear reproducing at the present day. He deprecated too much reliance upon any particular text, and maintained that the laws of history, the records of antiquity, and the lives of those who followed our Blessed Lord have immense weight in determining the true sense of scripture [illegible]. In his opinion the primitive and early testimony of the Christian Church was vital. "For the first three hundred years after Christ there is not a [illegible] or a vestige of divorce or remarriage for any cause whatever. It was not until the end of the third century, where, in the writings of Lactantius, you first find a definite opinion that the innocent husband of a divorced wife ought to be allowed to marry. From that time downwards the world gained upon the Church, and the shining garments of the latter bore some portion of the impurity contracted from contact with the corrupt state of society. The Eastern Church being weaker than the Western, suffered more, but in the West the law of the Church, after some struggles, succeeded in establishing triumphantly that a Christian marriage once validly contracted, ought to be indissoluble. At the Reformation, the *Reformatio Legum* opened the floodgates and let in divorce by wholesale.

There are five or six heads under which divorce is admitted, but none of the Protestant Churches accepted that view, and Mr. Gladstone denied absolutely that divorce is a Protestant principle of the English Reformation. He feared that the effect of the Act would be disastrous to the morals of the English people.

Mr. Gladstone deplored the Divorce Act as the first stage on a road which leads towards the state in which Christianity found the heathenism of man, and sat down after declaring that he would be responsible for no part of the consequences which might result from a measure "fraught, as I believe it to be, with the highest danger to the religion and morality of the people."

Broadly speaking Mr. Gladstone's position in relation to the Divorce Act may be summed up as follows:—(1) He is against divorce in toto, [illegible] opposed to the universal tradition of the Christian Church in the first centuries and as being contrary to the interests of society; (2) but having made this protest, he is entirely in favour of making the Divorce Act apply equally to both sexes; men and women alike must be entitled to have their marriage dissolved if the other party to the contract has committed adultery; nor would he handicap the divorce [illegible] by putting a premium upon [illegible]; (3) he is strongly in favour of [illegible] of local courts, at which decrees for judicial separation could be obtained by the [illegible] at a minimum of expense and trouble.

If, therefore, he moves in the direction of [illegible] the Divorce Act, he will move on the lines indicated. It is very [illegible] Mr. Gladstone's [illegible] speeches on divorce, that he maintained so [illegible] the doctrine of the equality of [illegible].

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Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

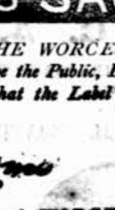
THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.
Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

CAFÉ AU LAIT in an instant, by using SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE AND MILK, a combination of the finest coffee extract, best condensed milk, and loaf sugar, in a portable form. Colonel R. writes: "Since first trying your Coffee and Milk six years ago, I have always used it and recommended it to my friends." Thos. Symington & Co. are also makers of Chocolate and Milk, and Cocoa and Milk, and of the celebrated "Edinburgh" Coffee Essences.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.



FELT! FELT! FELT! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS. MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER. CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE. THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF. THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,

Roofing Felt Manufacturers BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,
"Joseph B. Kingston, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887."
"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "Simon Lenney."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

WOOLS & SILKS FOR KNITTING &c.

Fancy Wools, Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c.

The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure fast dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the 1s.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Income Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE

Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.
The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

Messrs. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. The Only Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: Bombay—Kemp & Co. Calcutta—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. Madras—Oakes & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

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NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjaub:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains, and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel) Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS 1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S
QUININE HAIR LOTION
Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.

ATKINSON'S
FLORIDA WATER,
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

PAMPHLET for MEN. Free by Post.

THE Consulting Physician and Electrician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says: "*There is no doubt that Electricity is one of the most* NERVE *tonics we possess.*" All sufferers from Loss of Power, Shattered Nerves, Debility, Impotence, Nervous-Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Brain Fag, Hypochondriasis, Impaired Vitality, or any sign of **Premature Old Age**, consequent upon overstrain, or the effects of unhealthy climate, should write at once to **Mr. C. B. HARNESS**, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians), for his NEW MEDICAL WORK, entitled "*Galvanic Electricity*," which will be sent to any address, on application, **free by post**, together with copies of testimonials (selected from thousands). Note address, and write at once to Mr. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, Ltd.,

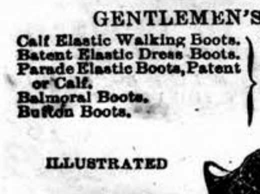
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Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World. Advice by correspondence free of charge.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

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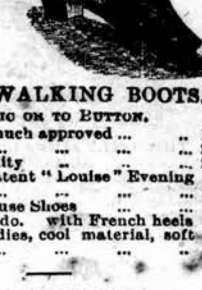


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Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
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Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.
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Button Boots.

Superior in style and excellent in quality, 26s. Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior ...	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality ...	26s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ...	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty ...	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS,
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR ...	16
" HUNTING " " " " ...	17
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SILVER OPEN FACE " " ...	28
" HUNTING " " ...	29
" CUT HUNTING " " ...	30
(*Guarantee One Year.*)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY ...	20
" HUNTING " " ...	21
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FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY. ...	35
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(*Guarantee Three Years.*)	

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

GEO. A. CHARPIE—PAUL CHARPIE—EDW. FALLET—GEO. O. THOMPSON—JOS. PAGGI.

BOMBAY, *HORNBY ROAD;* CALCUTTA, *2, CHOWRINGHEE;*

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND AGENTS,



Have the pleasure to announce that they will sell, up to 31st January their lately manufactured, genuine, ruby-jewelled Watches at exact Manufacturers' Prices to place these new articles within the reach of all and to create a demand defying competition even in the bazaar; such a sweeping Reduction meaning ruin to the more expensive Establishments.

All genuine, reliable, and excellent Time-keepers, not liable to get out of order, such articles are not to be had in the whole of India for the money. Are generally useful for rough work and daily wear, for riding and campaigning.

		Former Price.	Actual Price
1.	Riverside "Keystone" stg. silver, ¾ plate Lever Watch, 6 ruby holes..	30- 12	23- 8
2.	The same 10 ruby holes, expansion balance, Extra finish	38- 0	30- 12
3.	Riverside Hunter, stg. silver, ¾ plate Lever Watch, 6 ruby holes	32- 0	25- 8
4.	Riverside Half Hunter	35- 0	28- 4
5.	Riverside Double Calendar, stg. silver, ¾ plate Lever, 6 ruby holes		28- 8
6.	" " " Nickel		20- 0
7.	" " " Hunter stg. silver case		33- 0
8.	" Keystone, real nickel case, ¾ plate, 6 ruby holes	20- 0	17- 0
9.	The "Riverside" Railway Guards are the strongest of any match		20- 12

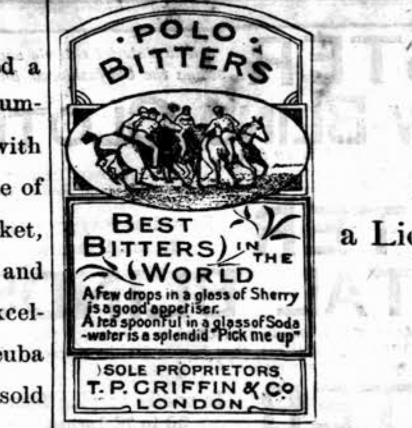
NOTE.—Illustrated Catalogue of the very highest class of Watches free on application. Gold Keyless Watches (for ladies and gentlemen), with all the latest improvements and highest finish. The best quality procurable in this class of goods is only kept in Stock.

The Riverside Lever Time-pieces, plain and with figure dials, American make, are sold by us at more than 100 per cent. below usual Shopkeepers' Prices for same quality. Are articles of Household utility, reliable, excellent Time-keepers and especially durable.

The line of Figure Dial Time-pieces and Alarms comprise up to date. The Mandolin, the Chewers, the Elephant, the Bull-fight, the Shaver, the Flirt, the Boot-black.

Send for Price List to

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.



POLO BITTERS.

Excellent in Cocktails, Sherry, Ærated Water, or used as a Liqueur in Coffee. N.B—Put the Bitters in the glass first.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
PHIPSON & CO.

GOLD & CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND



WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain samples through all respectable British Merchants.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. THILUM.
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. HIPPACEA.

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec"tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depot for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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